The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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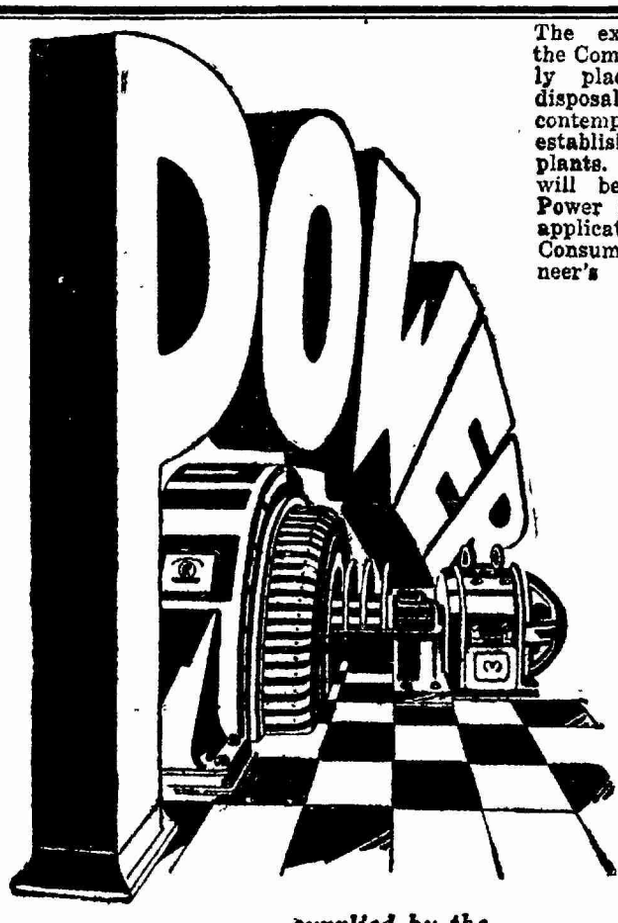

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

DIRT, MORAL AND MATERIAL, IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION

DURING the past year reference has been made in the columns of *The Review*, both editorially and otherwise, to the existence of moral dirt in the French Concession, and attention is now directed to the material dirt in the Concession, indignant letters concerning which have recently appeared in the correspondence columns of the Shanghai daily newspapers. The death of M. Koechlin, the former French Consul General, from smallpox, has caused a considerable sensation in the French community. M. Koechlin died in Hongkong, but he was stricken shortly after the steamer left Shanghai and it is agreed that the infection took place in Shanghai. The result has been hasty fumigation of the French Consular premises in Shanghai, and any one who will take the trouble to look around the French Concession will see that the sanitary service which the Concession is receiving is far from adequate. As regards small pox itself, attention is being drawn to the fact that this disease and other infectious diseases are not compulsorily notifiable and that frequently such cases occur in and are treated in private homes to the great danger of the neighborhood. One correspondent facetiously suggested that as the International Concession Sanitary department was being called on to go outside its own bailiwick to clean up Chapei they might also take up the job in the French Concession where garbage is left lying around the streets and on the pavements at all hours of the day. It is quite evident that the French Concession is badly in need of a cleaning up both morally and materially. It was mentioned above that the French Consular premises are being disinfected. Incidentally it would also be a good idea to give the premises of the French Municipality a good cleaning up. The rear quarters and the rear yard of the French Municipality and police quarters are a disgrace. Garbage and filth is being left lying scattered around for weeks at a time without, apparently, ever being really cleaned up. Even at this time of the year there is a stench arising from the accumulated garbage. Once more a word on the moral filth in the French Concession. The gambling situation is really bad, but there is at least the excuse that the gambling is not flaunted and if any one is fleeced in these gambling houses they have no one but themselves to blame, for the gambling operations are

largely surreptitious, and one must use a certain amount of finesse or tact in securing entrance. But there is another form of vice in the French Concession so open and flagrant as to be absolutely disgusting. In no place in the world can there be seen so dense an accumulation of women of the street as are to be seen daily on the pavements surrounding the Great World amusement establishment in the French Concession. They absolutely block the sidewalks and there is an overflow into the street. They openly and shamelessly ply their profession under the very noses of the French Police and instead of the minions of the law raising a finger to disperse them most of the policemen in that neighborhood seem to spend a great part of their time chaffing and skylarking with them. That the French Concession needs "disinfecting" in more ways than one is obvious!

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS DRAWS NEARER

THERE are indications that the United States may recognize Soviet Russia in the not distant future. Senator Borah has been urging such a move for several years, and his arguments in favor of such recognition seem much more sound than his arguments against invoking an economic boycott on Japan. Incidentally it may be mentioned than sometime ago the Washington correspondent for the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* interviewed Senator Borah on the Far Eastern situation, particularly Manchuria, and Mr. Borah is quoted as having replied, "American recognition of Soviet Russia would do more to solve the Manchurian situation equitably than anything else." Curiously enough, the first news of the trend toward the recognition of Russia by the United States came by way of a telegram from Germany (*Transocean*), but this would not be the first time that important changes in trends of policy in one part of the world have been foreshadowed by news from some other part of the world. The German telegram says that the motive of the United States in recognizing Soviet Russia would be the equalization of the balance of power in the Pacific. Incidental to the recognition of Soviet Russia the United States would also undoubtedly take steps to negotiate a Russo-American commercial treaty. It is *apropos* at this time to mention that there seems to be a popular misconception as to the reasons why America has never recognized the Soviet Government. It is generally assumed that America has not recognized the Soviet Government so as to emphasize America's displeasure with the Soviet form of government. Americans generally have no love whatever for the Soviet form of government but neither had Americans any love for the Czarist government or the old Turkish government of Abdul the Damned, but that did not prevent America from entering into political and commercial treaty relations with said countries. The plain truth is that America has not recognized the Soviet government because the Soviet has not been willing (nor able, possibly) to assume the debts due to the United States by the old Czarist government. The withholding of recognition has been used by the United States as a club to try to make the Soviets assume such debts. This gesture has never proved successful and as time goes on it is evident that it never will be. In a time of world crisis when it has been conclusively proved that it is impossible to make Germany pay it ought to be quite clear that any further attempt to try to make the Soviet Government assume these old debts is absolutely hopeless. The futility of maintaining such a hopeless situation becomes more apparent every day, and things have changed very much since Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, the Secretary of State, countered a Soviet suggestion that recognition would help the trade between the two countries, by blurting out that "Russia is an immense economic vacuum." That certainly is not the case today and the benefits of a commercial treaty between the United States and Soviet Russia would be undoubted. And in addition there are the political considerations to be kept in mind.

Later—Categorical denial was made at Washington March 19 of the reports that the United States is planning some modification of its non-recognition policy toward the Soviet Union.

SCOUNDRELS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE

A CORRESPONDENT in Manchuria, an American, writes a letter calling attention to the activities of certain Chinese in Manchuria who are described by the expressive term "scoundrels," the exact definition of which is "A thoroughgoing rascal." The letter pertained to the ceremonies recently staged in Changchun when the new state of Manchou-Kou was proclaimed. The names of several Chinese were mentioned and it was stated that these men were playing Japan's game purely because of the money they were receiving for the service. In some cases these men had confessed to neutral foreigners that they were acting as Japan's "puppets" entirely because they were being paid handsome salaries and that they hoped shortly to be able to retire to Japan or some other country and enjoy their ill-gotten gains. Shortly after receiving this letter, *The Review* received a somewhat similar complaint regarding the activities of certain Japanese subjects at Shanghai, it being alleged that these men, sent here by the General Staff at Tokyo were engaged in all kinds of underhanded intrigue such as the attempted bribery of foreign and Chinese newspaper men and the propagation of schemes for the division of China among the Powers. These men also appear to be well paid, reside in expensive hotel suites and seemingly have unlimited funds at their disposal. Actually we see little difference in these two types of men, Chinese who accept bribes for the purpose of betraying their country, and Japanese who pay out bribes on behalf of the military clique in Tokyo. The description "thoroughgoing rascal" fits both and there is little prospect of peace in the Far East so long as their activities are unchecked. And before leaving the subject we might include in the "scoundrels' association," those Americans, Britons and other "neutrals" who also accept Japanese money with the object of misleading their own nationals and home governments regarding the real state of affairs in the Far East!

INTERNAL SITUATION IN JAPAN BECOMES THREATENING

THE rumblings of the coming revolution in Japan are becoming ominous. As has been frequently mentioned in these columns in the past, revolution is only around the corner in Japan, and recent developments show that events in that direction are developing rapidly. Where the rub comes in with reference to all this glory—if it is glory—that the Japanese military machine is achieving is that it is costing a great deal of money, and the already overburdened tax-paying population of Japan is becoming exceedingly uneasy. Things have come to the stage where the demands of the military party for money have become so insistent—while the ordinary means of obtaining it are becoming more and more difficult—that recent dispatches from Japan have intimated that the "Army may be compelled to take temporary control." The object of the Army in taking such control is stated to be "to curb a violent reactionary movement," but there are indications that the real reason why the Army wants to gain control is in order to be able to raise money by direct action, seeing that it is becoming difficult for the Army to get the money it requires through the ordinary civil channels for its adventures abroad. The people of the Hongkew district of the International Settlement of Shanghai know what it means for the Japanese Army to take control. It Shanghai it happened to be Marines, but the principle is the same. At the outset of taking such control in any given Japanese area military action would probably not be quite so high-handed as it was in the Hongkew district, but one can easily see that a situation might develop where the Army would, under the well known plea of "being compelled to," usurp the functions of the police in various Municipalities of Japan, take charge of the tax collection bureaus, and if that is not sufficient "hold up" the various cities and districts, one after another for contributions to the war fund, holding over such city or district the threat that such occupation and usurpation of the ordinary civil authorities will be continued until said city or district has "coughed up" the army assessment which the army authorities have allotted to it. Let no one imagine that such a course of action as here outlined is beyond the bounds of possibility. It is just the sort of thing that the Japanese military machine could be expected to do, in case it found itself driven into a corner. A clique that did not balk at defying practically the whole world is not likely to stop when it finds its own people not willing to follow its lead.

The news of actual developments in Japan is a little slow in being made public as a rigorous censorship is enforced against telegraphic messages out of the country and the newspapers from Japan also indicate that their freedom not only to report certain events, but also to comment on them, is considerably curtailed. A *Reuter* message from Tokyo March 17 stated that the political situation in Japan was developing in a way which was causing great anxiety. *Reuter* stated that a flood of wild rumors tended to becloud the real issues, but there was no doubt that Japan was in the midst of an economic, political and social crisis of the first magnitude, and, according to opinions expressed in well-informed circles the Seiyukai Ministry, despite the huge majority it obtained at the recent election, was finding it impossible to deal effectively with it. Political manoeuvres, it is said were taking place behind the scenes with the object of forming a strong, national, "super-party" government. This "super-party" government would try, it was stated, to forestall the Army in seizing control, at least temporarily, of the government.

Although loyal to the Throne, the reactionary wave appears to be taking a definite anti-capitalist trend. This is due to a number of causes, the chief of which are probably the loss of faith in party politics, economic distress especially in the rural districts, and an intense, but frequently distorted sense of patriotism and nationalism which was recently excited by foreign criticism of Japan's action in China.

A *United Press* telegram from Tokyo, March 21, stated that the political crisis in Japan in connection with the reorganisation of the Cabinet was growing more acute with every hour. A typical example of the seething unrest prevalent in the Island Empire occurred in Tokyo beginning of this week when of 150 employees of the Tokyo Subway (Underground railway) Company went on an extraordinary strike. The strike, which is the first of its kind, started March 20. Demands of the strikers include: that the company shall pay full wages to employees who joined the army or navy and are in service in Manchuria or at Shanghai and that employees now in the army or navy for the present emergency are to be reemployed after they are dismissed from military duty. There are more than a score of other demands but it is significant that the two at the head of the list have a direct connection with army and navy service in Shanghai and Manchuria. The strikers erected a tangled wire barricade at the entrance to the subway and turned electric current into it, according to reports in the Japanese newspapers. Incidentally they posted a red danger notice at the barricade, reading, "You will die if you touch this wire."

In the meantime the whole of the Islands is experiencing a period of extreme tension intermingled with suspicion. The investigations into the recent assassination of Baron Dan, the Mitsui director, have resulted in uncovering one sensation after another.

The Tokyo police have discovered the existense of several so-called "patriotic parties." The fact has also come to light that one of these parties is backed by men of influence in various circles, and it is reported that the procuratorial authorities are prepared to sift the matter to the bottom no matter how influential the backers are. The slogans of 20 patriots who comprise one of these societies are:—"Guide your actions by true patriotism. Be strict in observing good faith, and never allow your private matters or individual feelings to interfere. Whether in matters of national or international importance, always act in a group, and with chivalrous spirit. Give assistance to the poor, never yield to the rich. Be prepared to sacrifice your life."

The Detective Section of the Tokyo police recently raided the house of Zentaro Gonto at Yoyogi on the outskirts of Tokyo, and put him under examination on a charge of having instigated recent assassinations. It is reported that Gonto was summoned and examined by the police

in connection with the assassination of Mr. Inoue, the former Finance Minister, but partly on account of lack of evidence and partly in consideration of his position as a savant of Japanese classes, he was released. But a search of his house resulting in the discovery of important evidence of his connection with the assassins, led the authorities to again put him under arrest. One of the things that is worrying the Tokyo police is how it came about that the weapons used by Konuma and Hishinuma, in the assassination of Mr. Inouve and Baron Dan, came into their possession as it has been proved that they belonged to the late Lieut.-Commander Fujii—the first air victim in the Shanghai trouble. According to the *Japan Chronicle*, the examination of Konuma, the assassin of Mr. Inouye, has been centred on this point for some days past. Konuma finally confessed that his pistol formerly belonged to the late naval officer, and inquiry at a Dairen firearms store, where the officer is stated to have bought the weapon, led to the important new fact that he bought seven other pistols at that store. As regards the pistol used by Hishinuma, the assassin of the late Baron Dan, it is not definitely known whether it was one of the eight pistols in question, as its number had been filed off. However from the fact that it is a Browning of the same type as that used by Konuma, and also because of his intimacy with the late Lt.-Com. Fujii, which fact has just been discovered, the authorities think it was. On this assumption the authorities believe the remaining six pistols are now in the possession of other terrorists, and they are considerably alarmed by this theory.

The recent assassinations are but one of the many evidences of the seething unrest that is prevalent throughout Japan and the world at large is eagerly awaiting the details which the censorship is at present so rigorously suppressing.

NEW STATE OF MANCHURIA HAS ITS TROUBLES

REPORTS from various parts of Manchuria indicate a continuing disturbed condition. On the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, two railway employees were kidnapped near Ashiho by irregular troops on March 19. The following day the District Superintendent at Ashiho telegraphed to the head office at Harbin refusing to take responsibility for the movement of trains because he was unable to repair the track, as the fourth and fifth sections of his district had been denuded of workmen.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the property and land owned by Generals Ting Tsao and Li Du, of the Chinese Eastern Railway Guards, and by Mo Teh-hui, who represented the Chinese Government at the railway conferences in Moscow, are to be put up for auction by the Harbin Urban Council.

On the evening of March 19 and the following morning Kirin troops who do not recognize the new regime attacked Shihtowhotse, a town 60 miles due south of Harbin. This is the third attack recently and the Japanese authorities at Harbin are considering the dispatch of Japanese forces to assist the Manchu Kuo garrison. Meanwhile, further Japanese troops are required along the eastern section of the C.E.R. The railway has agreed to transport the Japanese troops, but at the same time the authorities plead that owing to the shortage of railway cars this cannot be done at present.

A *Kuomin* mesage from Peiping March 20 stated that Chinese Volunteers are continuing their attacks on the Japanese invaders at Suichung, and also along the Tahushan-Tungliao Railway, the Yingkow-Kowpangtse branch of the Peiping - Liaoning Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway.

In view of the repeated assaults on Mukden by the Chinese Volunteers, the Japanese gendarmes suspected the laborers in the city to be in league with the Volunteers, and to vent their rage the Japanese set fire to the industrial district on March 17, burning down more than 400 houses.

A *Harbin* message March 19 stated that peace negotiations between representatives of General Hsi Hsia, governor of Kirin and Finance Minister of the new state in Manchuria, and representatives of General Ting Chao, former commander of railway guards, have fallen through. General Ting Chao's forces, defeated by the Japanese at Harbin, fled along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Kirin troops and Japanese troops have since been following them up. A special train with representatives of General Hsi Hsia recently went down the railway to try and negotiate a settlement. General Ting Chao's troops now control all stations from Imienpo to Hengtaotze, a distance of 70 miles.

Declaring that the situation in Manchuria was still far from being easy and requires constant vigilance the Japanese War Minister, General Araki, in a speech in the Diet March 21 asserted: "Peace in Manchuria from the standpoint of national defence is vital to Japan. Therefore it is necessary that the present strength of Japanese troops there be maintained and, if possible, be reinforced." Close observers, interpret General Araki's emphasis upon the necessity of maintaining at least the present strength of Japanese troops in Manchuria as foreshadowing the permanent stationing of about three divisions there instead of only one as prior to September 18, last year.

A *Paris* message March 17 stated that the relations obtaining at present between Soviet Russia and Japan were characterised as "a state of latent war" in a report submitted to the Chamber's Foreign Relations Committee by the deputy M. Bergery, a member of the Radical Party, who insisted in his report that "the situation is extremely critical and fraught with ominous possibilities by reason of the fact that various European states, notably Poland and Rumania, are consistently endeavoring to fan the smouldering embers into flame."

A *Tokyo* message states that the authorities of the Department for Overseas Affairs, in cooperation with various civil organizations, are planning to send a large number of immigrants to Manchuria. The first batch is to be despatched next autumn in time for the sowing season of next year. The Department for Overseas Affairs has also decided to estimate two million yen in the supplementary budget for the purpose of establishing a bureau for Manchuria and Mongolia Affairs.

The "Positive" Policy in Shanghai---The Election Results

THE Shanghai electorate has spoken. Despite what our Chinese fellow citizens may think about it, the Shanghai Ratepayers have returned the two Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council at the elections held March 21 and 22 at the head of the poll. Incidentally they have "knifed" one of the American members, so that the foreign membership of the Council for the coming year will consist of five British, two Japanese, one American and one Danish member. Incidentally the Ratepayers have once more sent to the Council Mr. H. E. Arnhold, a former Chairman who figured in an undignified controversy over the question of dog-race gambling at the time of his retirement previously.

It may be taken for granted that the new Council will adopt the same sort of a "positive" policy that the Japanese have adopted in Manchuria. Undoubtedly the new Council will make every effort to increase the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Council beyond its present boundaries; and it is apparent that some of the new Councillors actually advocate the wresting of the control of the courts in the Settlement from Chinese hands and impose upon them once more some sort of foreign control. Admitted that the Chinese police have at times acted in a high-handed manner in the extra Settlement roads district and admitting that the Chinese courts in the Settlement have at times been influenced by political considerations—what would the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai gain by forcing such a move at the present time, taking advantage of the Chinese helplessness to interpose effective opposition? It may be taken for granted that the Chinese people to a man are opposed to an extension of foreign control in the Settlement neighborhood or anywhere else in China. The trend is absolutely in the other direction. Several foreign employed compradores might, possibly, not object to such an expansion from purely mercenary motives, but even they will be very chary about lending their weight to any extension movement, as they quite realize that the younger Chinese generation has many methods of making its displeasure felt at such an unpatriotic move. The warning should once more be given out for the benefit of all Councillors, and those who would support them in any move to extend the Settlement, that in any event the Japanese will hold the key to the situation, and it would be very foolish indeed for any Westerner to allow himself to be put in the position where he will be a mannikin to be moved when the Japanese pull the strings—all the more for the reason that the Japanese will use every Oriental device to deflect some of the hatred that is now directed against them by the Chinese against Westerners. For Westerners to allow themselves to be drawn into a scheme for Settlement extension would accomplish the very thing that the Japanese are aiming at. The great trouble with all these Settlement extension schemes is that the real objects are always befogged. The real reason why the Settlement is crowded is not because a great many foreigners live in it, but because the large landlords have been allowed by the Foreign Municipal Council to build acres of cheap little rat-traps of houses in which hundreds of thousands of poor Chinese have been packed almost like sardines in a box, thus usurping the area that was originally intended for foreign residents and greatly endangering the health of the foreign community as a whole. The result has been that more and more foreign residents have sought refuge beyond the Settlement limits to escape the inconveniences which lack of foresight of the Foreign Municipal authorities have engendered. The theory of Settlement extension is that the revenues will be increased by the new areas brought under taxation, but past history has shown that for each dollar that has been thus added to the revenues two have had to be spent for increased police and sanitary establishments. And as regards the courts, bad as things may be at present—to make them subject to foreign control would undoubtedly make things worse, not because foreign control *per se* might not be advantageous, but because it would once more start up the old regime where various interests, lawyers particularly, by taking advantage of the privileges which foreign protection give them, would immediately start to exploit the situation for their own personal benefit, and in the end contribute to more injustice than now occurs under the Chinese-controlled courts despite all their faults. That is exactly what occurred during the years when the old Mixed Court was under foreign control and to make any move towards trying to upset the present court system would indeed be a great mistake.

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The results of the election with number of votes cast, were as follows:

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Mr. K. Fukushima, Japanese	1218
Mr. O. Okamoto, Japanese	1210
Mr. H. E. Arnhold, British	1162
Mr. A. D. Bell, British	986
Mr. N. Leslie, British	895
Mr. F. J. Raven, American	882
Mr. P. W. Massey, British	846
Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Dane	843
Mr. B. D. F. Beith, British	840

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

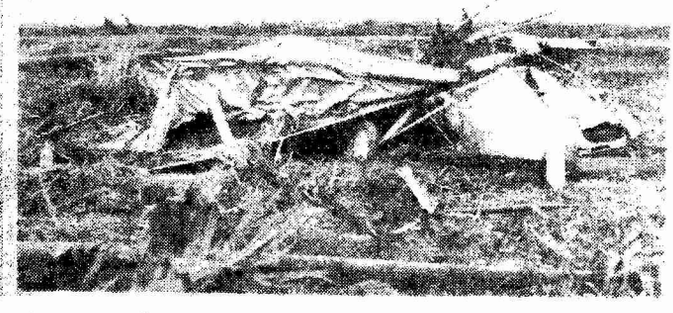
Mr. J. W. Carney, American	734
Mr. A. J. Hughes, British	589
Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, British	418
Mr. A. M. Cannan, British	390
Mr. G. E. Marden, British	334
Mr. H. M. Cumine, British	244

Two of the unsuccessful candidates, Mr. Carney and Mr. Hughes, are members of the present Council. Out of a total of 1472 voters, 682 were Japanese—which indicates that neither Mr. Carney nor Mr. Hughes received any Japanese votes.

How Bob Short Met His Death in the Soochow Air-Battle

BY HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

ON the edge of the Soochow Aviation Field, situated outside the city wall on the southern bank of the Grand Canal, actually about two and a half miles from Soochow City, is a small heap of wreckage consisting of broken parts of airplanes. In this wreckage are the wings of a large plane, painted blue and light green and a portion of the body of the same plane, painted bright red. These pieces of wreckage are all that remains of the Boeing Plane that was piloted by Bob Short, the American aviator who met his death in a thrilling battle with six Japanese planes late on the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 22. The writer was conducted over the Soochow Aviation Field by two Chinese aviation officers who were present at the time of the historical air-battle which resulted in the killing of one Japanese aviation officer, the wounding of two others, the riddling of several of the Japanese planes with bullets from Short's machine-gun, and finally the killing of Short and the complete wrecking of his plane.



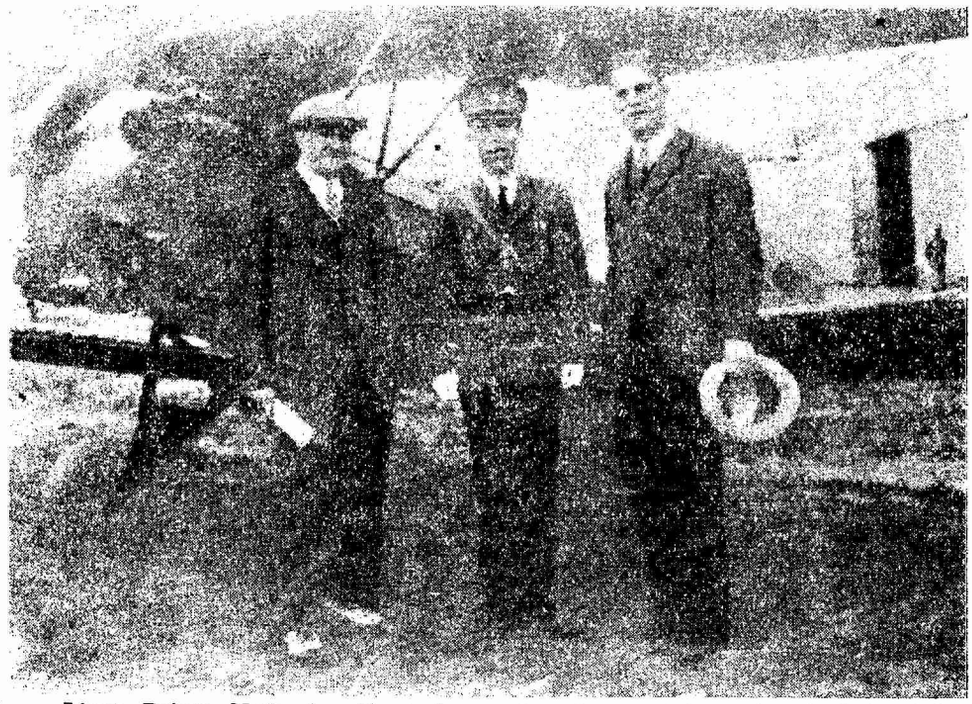
The picture at the left is all that is left of Lieut. Bob Short's Boeing pursuit plane retrieved after it had been brought down in a thrilling battle with six Japanese planes over Soochow on Feb. 22. The two lower pictures show the wreckage of two of the three Chinese training planes which were destroyed as a result of the Japanese airbombing of the Soochow Aviation field. Standing at the right in the upper picture is Mr. Hoh Chieh-shiang, author of the accompanying article. The other man is a Chinese reporter, Mr. Shang Pai-ying, connected with the *Soochow Daily News*.

The ground occupied by the Soochow Aviation Field consists of about 1,000 mow (one mow equals one-sixth of an acre) and formerly was the location of a large Chinese military barracks. Several months ago the barracks were removed and the ground converted into an aviation field. Adjoining the field on one side is the Soochow office of the British Asiatic Petroleum Company while on the other side are the warehouses and storage tanks of the Standard Oil Company. The Grand Canal passes along one side of the field. While I was at the field, Chinese laborers were engaged in filling up the last of some twelve or fifteen large cavities blown into the earth by Japanese bombs which were dropped on the field by Japanese air-bombers early on the morning of February 23, said bombs also destroying three ancient-type Chinese training planes and wrecking some mat-sheds and killing one Chinese soldier and wounding another who were operating an anti-aircraft gun near the field.

The historic air-battle between Bob Short, flying a Chinese Boeing plane, and six Japanese war-planes occurred shortly after 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 22. Short had just arrived from Shanghai and apparently intended to deliver the plane at the Soochow landing field. Just as his plane reached the outskirts of the city and as he was nearing the airdrome he sighted three Japanese planes approaching in the opposite direction. First in order to identify his plane, Lieut. Short flew low over the aviation field, his purpose apparently being to notify the

Chinese gunners so that he would not be fired on. Then by expert manouvering Short instantly soared into the clouds and headed in the direction of the advancing Japanese planes. The Japanese aviators, apparently recognizing the Boeing plane from a previous encounter on the preceding day in the vicinity of Kiangwan when Short brought down a Japanese bomber, immediately changed their direction. Since Short was high above them, they scattered and each disappeared in a different direction. Shortly afterward three more Japanese planes suddenly appeared, flying in formation and were joined almost immediately afterwards by the three original Japanese ships. The six Japanese planes immediately cleared for action and Short entirely undaunted, immediately opened fire on them using his single machine gun. Instantaly the air was filled with the din of machine-gunning, all seven planes firing simultaneously. Although hopelessly outnumbered, Short had an advantage in the greater speed of his plane and his ability to manouver quicker. Like a ferocious eagle Lieut. Short swooped down on the Japanese planes one after another, and for a time created a panic among the enemy ships which broke up their formation, but continued firing their machine-guns at the Boeing plane. Continuing to fire his single machine-gun and operating his plane at the same time, Short registered several hits, one Japanese plane, apparently the one containing the Japanese aviator that Short killed, once started to fall but recovered and continued the battle. According to the Chinese officers who were watching the battle, all the Japanese planes were struck by Short's bullets, but after about twenty minutes Short ceased firing, apparently due to the fact that his ammunition was exhausted. The Japanese then closed in on the Boeing and riddled it with bullets disabling the plane and causing it to drop in a small branch of Soochow creek at a place called Tsa-Pang, about seven miles from the Aviation field. The plane was hopelessly smashed and Lieut. Short's body badly mangled. His head was crushed and one leg was broken in several places, one Japanese machine-gun bullet having the appearance of an explosive bullet entering just above the knee.

Immediately after the Soochow authorities learned of the incident, they sent a party of police officers to Tsa-Pang and removed Lieut. Short's body and the wreckage of the Boeing plane from the creek. Short's body and the wreckage of the plane were brought to Aviation Field and the brave American aviator's body was placed in a building on the field. The wreckage of his plane was piled along with the wreckage of three Chinese training planes at the side of the house containing Short's body. Soon afterward Lieut. Short's body was taken to Soochow, whence it was placed on a canal-boat and taken to Shanghai where it is now being held at the parlors of the International Funeral Directors. The Boeing plane was so badly smashed that practically nothing could be salvaged but it is possible that some effort will be made to preserve some of the pieces in a museum where they will serve as a reminder to future generations of Chinese of the brave deed of this courageous American boy who gave his life for China in her time of need.



Lieut. Robert McCawley Short, brave American aviator, who single-handed attacked six Japanese war-planes and was killed in a thrilling air-battle over Soochow on Feb. 22, is shown standing at the right of this picture. In the center is Col. Chen of the Chinese aviation service. On the left is Bert Hall, another American aviator who has served as an instructor in the Chinese aviation service. The first detailed account of the historic Soochow air-battle is described for the first time in the accompanying article by Mr. Hoh Chieh-shiang, member of the editorial staff of *The Review* who is now in Soochow.

When I visited the Soochow Aviation Field on March 14 a large number of Chinese workmen were completing the filling of the craters caused by the Japanese bombers. Some idea of the size of the craters may be gained from the fact that it required a dozen laborers working steadily for twenty-four hours to fill one of them. The workers were grumbling because they had taken the job under contract for $30 for filling each pit and seemed to think they were underpaid for the job. One of the pits that I measured was nearly thirty feet deep and forty feet across. One bomb which fell at the bank of the Grand Canal nearly dammed the stream.

The Soochow Aviation field and airdrome were bombed beginning at about 7:30 o'clock on the next morning after the air-battle in which Lieut. Short was killed. The raiding lasted for practically two hours and was conducted by six planes. The Japanese did their best to hit a single Chinese anti-aircraft gun located next to the field, but while not scoring a direct hit did manage to kill one of the Chinese gunners and wound the other. The Japanese dropped from fourteen to sixteen bombs all of the 300-pound

variety and succeeded in wrecking three Chinese training planes which were on the field at the time.

The ruins of the planes were still in evidence when I visited the field. I was told that they were of ancient type and were of no military value. According to the report the National Aviation officials at Nanking had sent these planes to Soochow purposely to test out the Japanese intentions. They were housed under matsheds. I inspected the ruins of the three training planes and found one to bear the marks, "Focke-Wulf, Flugzeugbau, A. G. Bremen Banjahr, 1929, made in Czechoslovakia, Type N. Z., No. 10262. It had two seats and a wing measurement of about twenty feet. One of the other planes contained the mark on the engine, "Siemens and Halske," evidently the mark of a German manufacturer. The other plane was so badly damaged and buried in wreckage of the matshed that I could not find the name of the maker, but was told it also was of German manufacture. All three of the planes bore the Kuomintang insignia with grey-painted wings and red bodies. None of the planes, including the Boeing, had the appearance of having been burned.

Soochow, March 21, 1932.

Why the Japanese Blew-Up the Commercial Press---Case of Too Much Explanation!

A number of Japanese Christians, accompanied by a some American missionaries resident in Japan, who are now in Shanghai investigating the Sino-Japanese crisis, on March 17 visited the local Japanese Club for the purpose of making inquiries regarding certain phases of Japanese military policy since the beginning of the recent complications. According to the report of the conference which was circulated to the local press by the Japanese semi-official *Press Union* service the first question which the delegation of Christians asked was, "Why did the Japanese forces destroy the Commercial Press and other cultural institutions?"

T. Kawabata, chairman of the local Japanese Residents Corporation, speaking on behalf of local Japanese interests replied that the Commercial Press "was not only a center of anti-Japanese propaganda but during the recent trouble the buildings were used as the 'chief stronghold' of the Chinese troops in Chapei .... Shells directed against the Japanese which fell inside the International Settlement came generally from this direction ....therefore the destruction of the Commercial Press, however regrettable from a cultural standpoint, was absolutely necessary from the standpoint of military strategy at the time of the trouble."

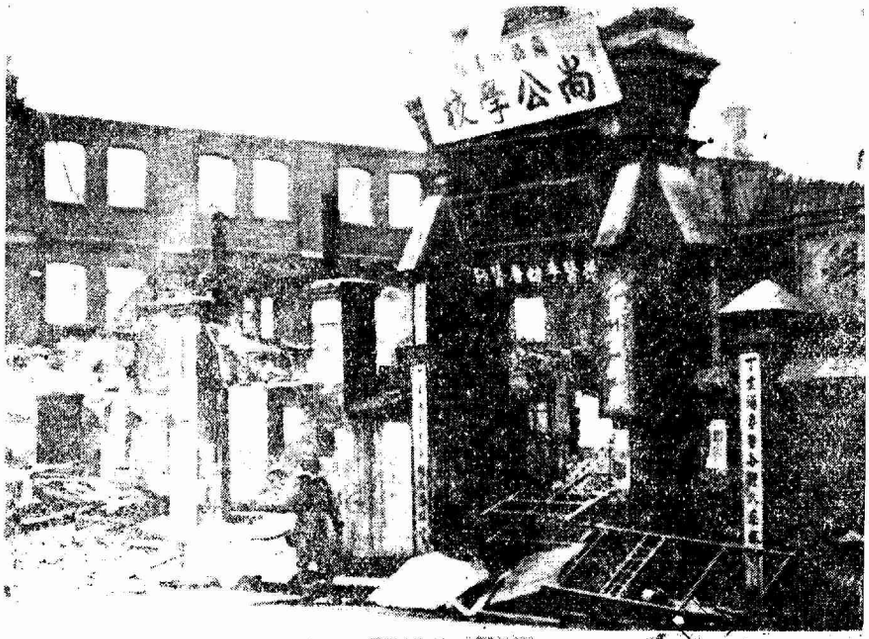
Mr. Kawabata was then asked regarding the destruction of colleges and other educational centers. He replied that Chinese education since the rise of the Kuomintang Party "had ceased to be education in the true sense but had become a means of political propaganda....Especially such institutions as the Chinese Labor College at Kiangwanchen, where courses were designed to transform the students into aggressive troops against whatever people the Chinese authorities wished to oppose."

The spokesman of the Japanese residents then went on to explain that other Chinese educational institutions which had not been used for military purposes "had never been deliberately harmed by the Japanese military." As an example of Chinese educational institutions which had not been harmed, Mr. Kawabata pointed to Futan University, also at Kiangwan, which had not been damaged.

In answer to further questions regarding the "illegal" activities of local Japanese residents during the course of the conflict, Mr. Kawabata admitted that "some of the accidents had arisen from self-protection," meaning by this apparently that the Japanese residents had been forced to adopt retaliatory tactics in order to defend themselves against Chinese "pienyitui," or plain-clothes snipers "who turned Hongkew into a scene of terror." Continuing along this line Mr. Kawabata claimed that the local Japanese residents never had organized themselves for self-protection "but simply had tried to protect themselves....there might have been some accidents....but most of the Chinese who had been manhandled were either regular troops 'in disguise' or had temporary sniping jobs....there might have been some undesirables among these Japanese but it should be remembered that the Japanese authorities had taken steps whenever a case came to the notice of the authorities....about a hundred such men already had been deported to Japan even some of those who were involved in the San Yue Towel Factory incident, in which incident the actions of the local Japanese 'could in a way be called patriotic'."

The foregoing explanation, it should be explained again, was made by Mr. Kawabata, chairman of the local Japanese residents association and appeared in the semi-official propaganda news service which the Japanese issue to the local press. Neither the Chinese nor neutral foreigners had anything to do with this explanation which was made by a Japanese and circulated in a Japanese propaganda press service. In other words it "came out of their own mouths," to use an inelegant expression. And, needless to remark the publication of the Japanese explanation in the local foreign newspapers literally "played the devil" because it showed quite definitely the real Japanese motive for much of their campaign of terrorism in the Chapei and Kiangwanchen districts. Apparently sensing that they had greatly damaged their cause, another spokesman of the Japanese community, Mr. Yasuo Ikeda, also in the *Press Union* service, attempted another explanation. This one appeared on Sunday morning in the *Shanghai Times*, local British registered newspaper, which, since the beginning of the recent trouble has become the chief defender of the Japanese point of view. Mr. Ikeda explained that "while it was true that the

Commercial Press had been known as one of the leading organs of anti-foreign activities in China, that this was not the primary reason for the Japanese attack on the Commercial Press buildings in Chapei during the recent trouble....The chief reason for the concentration of Japanese shells and bullets (also air-bombs) on these buildings was the fact that the Chinese troops had been making use of the buildings as one of the most effective strongholds against the Japanese, the artillery pieces and machine-guns having been placed on the roofs and inside of the buildings to direct the firing against the Japanese....under these circumstances, the Japanese forces could not help destroying this powerful frontal base by all means at their disposal...."



Left—Ruins of the large school in Chapei which was operated for the children of employes of the Commercial Press.

Lower Left—Ruins of the Chapei Guild where coffins were stored pending their transportation to the native homes of the deceased for burial.

Lower Right—Ruins of the flood refugee camp in Chapei which formerly housed 10,000 persons driven from their homes by Yangtsze River floods. The Japanese repeatedly bombed this camp killing 50 of the inmates and driving the remainder away.

So much for the attempt of Japanese civilians to explain the reason for Japanese military frightfulness in the Shanghai district! We now turn to an official explanation issued from the Imperial Japanese Military Headquarters on March 18. The document which we have before us as we write is a "communication in English," (Communique No. 2) issued through the Japanese Consulate-General, the subject being, "How the Japanese forces exercised their solicitude in the course of their military operations in order to protect and respect public institutions in general as well as the lives and property of nationals of the third parties." In explanation it should be stated that this document bears all the earmarks of having been prepared by one K. S. Inoui, well-known Japanese military espionage officer and propagandist, who has resided in Shanghai for some time. Says the document:

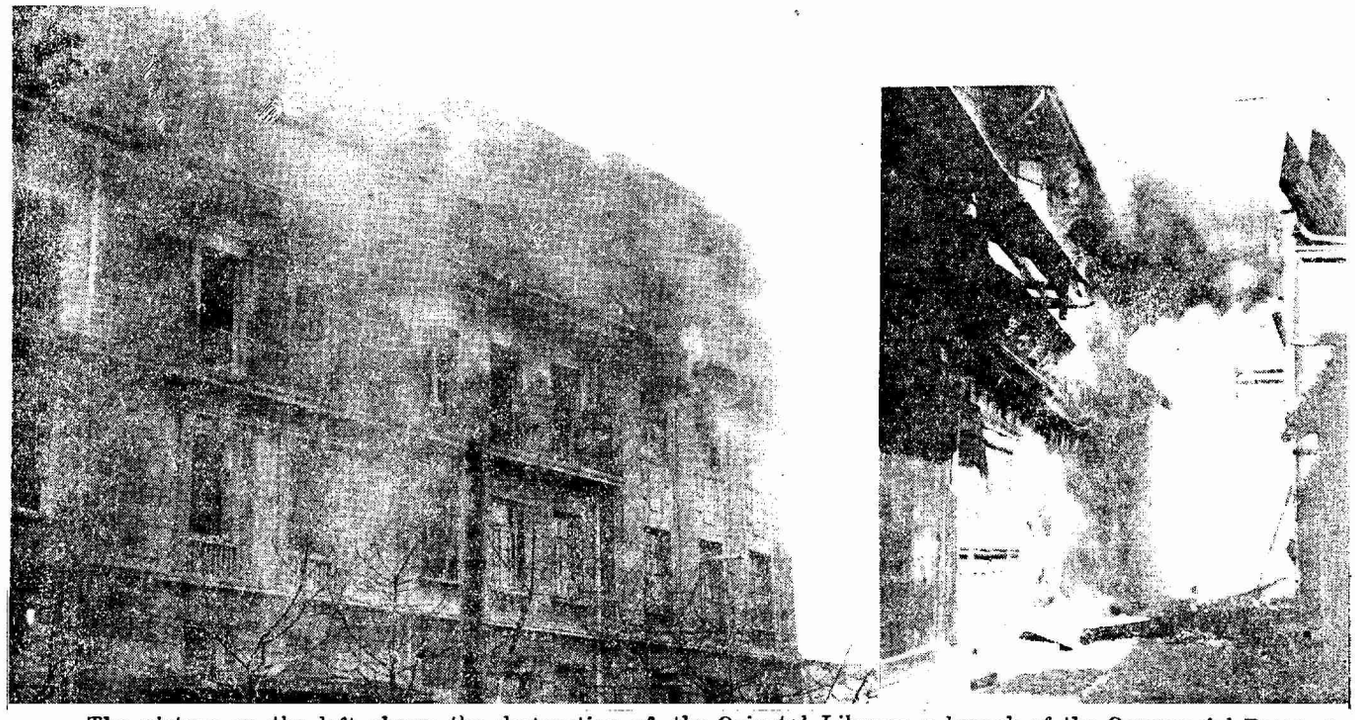
"The object of the mobilization of the Japanese military forces for this part of China, as repeatedly announced, lies in the protection of Japanese residents and accordingly their military operations were primarily directed at the belligerent Chinese 19th Route Army, which had been menacing the lives and property of Japanese nationals residing in and around Shanghai, and which at the same time had been endangering the peace of the Settlements .... The Japanese forces....did their utmost to avoid the disasters of hostilities from being extended to the peaceful Chinese and the public at large...."

Space is too limited for a complete reprint of the long and involved official explanation but briefly it was claimed that special pains were taken to protect public institutions, as well as the lives and property of nationals of third parties. The writer of the official communique declared, "Indeed what pains the Japanese military took in this connection is beyond the average observer's imagination."

The official communique then explained that the bombardment of the Commercial Press and the Labor University had been necessary because these buildings were used as defences...."but the Japanese forces refrained from either bombing or bombarding other defenceless buildings and public

institutions despite the fact that in so doing, they experienced immeasurable difficulties and thereby suffered a great handicap in the execution of their operations." Then followed a statement that no damage had been done to the Kiangwan Race Course buildings or Futan University at Kiangwan or the Wireless Station and Chinan University at Chengju, "despite the fact these properties also were occupied by Chinese troops."

Then followed (Paragraph No. 2) the most damning statement of all that has appeared in any Japanese official declaration for here it was explained that on February 20 the Japanese High Command distributed among the troops "printed tables with illustrations of the buildings in possession of foreigners, as well as the public institutions which were situated within the anticipated fighting zone *in the hope that no damage would be caused to their buildings.*"



The picture on the left shows the destruction of the Oriental Library, a branch of the Commercial Press at Shanghai, an institution which housed thousands of rare books, among them being the "Encyclopaedia of the Chinese Classics," which cannot be replaced. On the right is a building which was fired by a Japanese incendiary bomb.

There then followed several paragraphs of explanation of Japanese military policy which we reproduce exactly as written:

"Many applications have been made by foreigners to the Japanese forces for the protection of their property and for the prevention of looting by Chinese.

"It goes without saying that the lives of the nationals of the third parties have been completely protected by the Japanese forces.

"Last but not least, it must be pointed out that the reason why the Japanese forces were forced to carry out bombing by planes is due to the following reasons:

"The sectors of Chapei and Kiangwan, which were utilized by the Chinese troops as their first lines of resistance, were very strong defence positions with exceptionally solid structures.

"Against these positions, artillery units of the Japanese forces at first directed their bombardment mainly with mountain-guns of small calibre. To put an end speedily to the hostilities, however, it was absolutely necessary for the Japanese forces to destroy the above strong positions of the Chinese troops by means of bombing.

"This will be easily understood by anyone who possesses any amount of military knowledge.

"Be that as it may, the Japanese planes refrained from dropping bombs on any unnecessary areas.

"This fact will be recognized by those who visit the sector near Shanghai North Station. The Japanese planes fiercely bombed and destroyed the buildings at North Station, from which the Chinese troops directed a furious bombardment, and offered a stubborn resistance against the Japanese forces, but no bombing was made on other buildings nearby.

"On the other hand, it was feared on March 2 that the large number of Chinese troops would resume hostilities at any moment against the Japanese forces, but taking into consideration the fact that it is a big town and that many inhabitants there had not yet taken refuge elsewhere, the Japanese forces simply bombed part of the Chinese troops who were being concentrated in the sector outside of the East Gate of the town.

"In bombing the Chinese positions in the neighborhood of Quinsan, the Japanese forces gave warning in advance to the inhabitants nearby in the hopes that no calamity might befall innocent persons.

"That the bombing of the Chinese aerodromes at Soochow, Hangchow, and Hungjao has been carried out from a strategic point of view necessitates no discussion."

Before proceeding to a general consideration of the Japanese explanations, official and otherwise, there are a few points in the Japanese declarations that should be cleared up. The first is the Japanese reason for not bombing Futan University at Kiangwan—the most logical explanation being that the Japanese desired to use this school with its extensive buildings and campus as military headquarters. Some thirty or forty foreign newspapermen who made frequent trips to Kiangwan at the beginning of the Japanese drive are in a position to testify that the Japanese troops as well as Lieutenant-General Uyeda and his staff, used the buildings of Futan University as headquarters and barracks—a logical explanation of the reason for not destroying the place. For a considerable period the campus at Futan was piled with munitions and other military equipment and every building was filled with soldiers. The chief administration building was used as personal quarters for the headquarters staff. In regard

DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

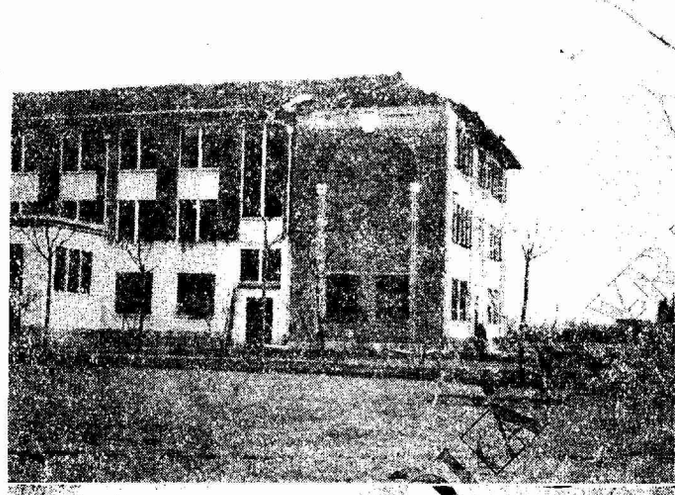
Left—Ruins of Commercial Press, Shanghai.

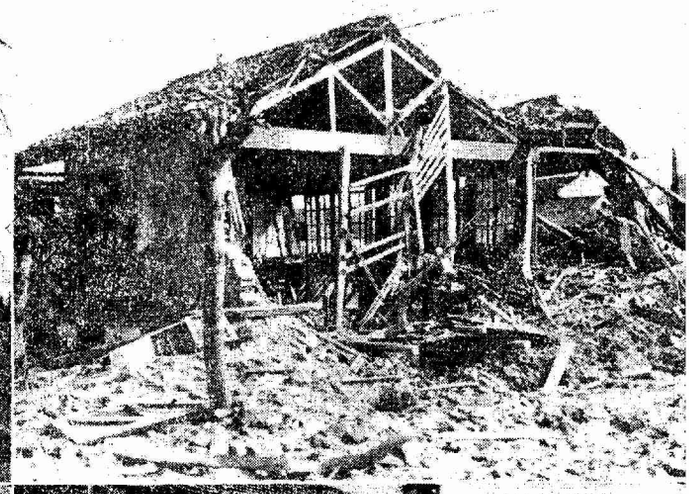
Center Left—Damaged section of Chinan University at Chengju. This school missed destruction purely because of the bad marksmanship of Japanese air-bombers as many bombs dropped on Campus.

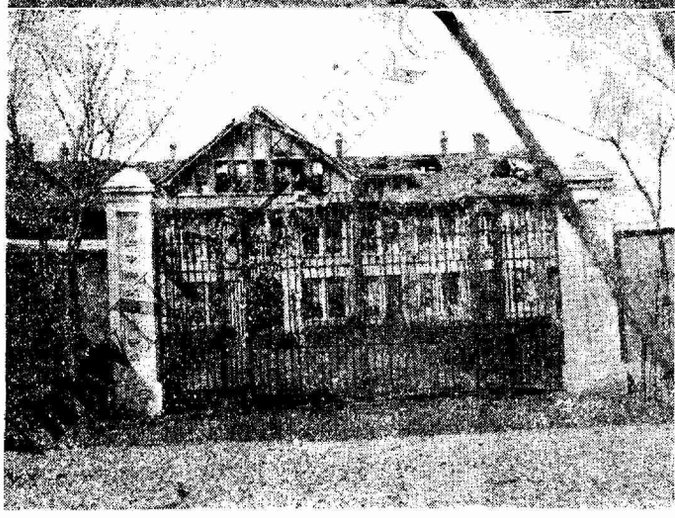
Center Right—Ruins of Mass Education Headquarters at Woosung.

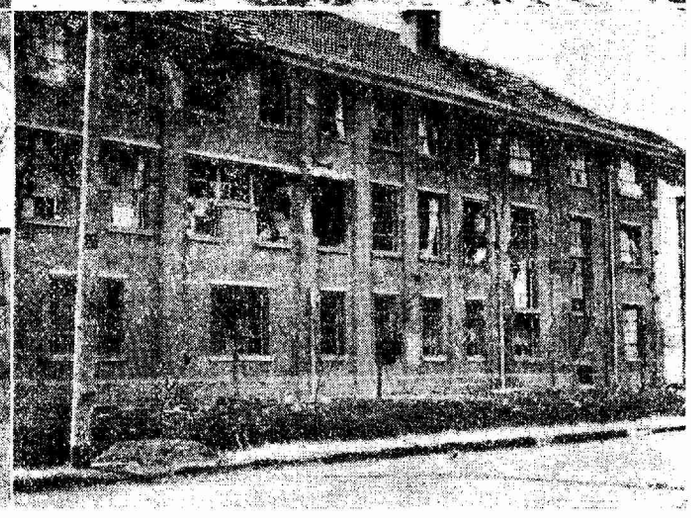
Bottom Left—Ruins of Central University Medical College at Woosung.

Bottom Right—Ruins of Tung Chi College, operated under German auspices at Woosung.









to Chinan University at Chengju, which the Japanese claimed they had protected, the only way to explain this is that it was due entirely to the poor marksmanship of the Japanese air-bombers that this school was preserved. One of the pictures printed herewith shows that one of the buildings was struck and badly damaged by a Japanese air-bomb and the entire campus was peppered with craters from other Japanese air-bombs, all of which missed their mark. When the Japanese military authorities claim that they purposely protected the Chengju University, they simply lie and that is all there is to it, because the Japanese bombing planes did their best to

destroy the school and only failed because their deadly bombs missed their mark. An American missionary woman, Mrs. Rankin, was knocked down and almost buried in earth and debris from one of the Japanese bombs which fell on the campus of Chinan University.

Turning next to the Japanese explanation for the destruction of the Labor University at Kiangwanchen, the claim is made that the building was used for defence purposes by the Chinese troops. Does this official Japanese explanation also apply to the American Missionary Women's Bible Institute, also located at Kiangwanchen, which was almost entirely destroyed. The Bible Institute was operated by two American women missionaries and had some sixty Chinese women students. Obviously it was not used as a fortress by the Chinese troops! Then one might ask the reasons for the wanton destruction of the German technical college and medical school at Woosung. The Japanese undoubtedly had knowledge of the character of this school because the German Consul-General called their attention to it and finally succeeded in inducing the Japanese Mixed Brigade at Woosung to agree to a brief armistice in order that the German professors could remove their valuable scientific instruments from the school. After that the Japanese proceeded to a systematic destruction of the entire institution.

Space is too limited for a detailed citation of all the instances of wanton Japanese destruction of educational and cultural institutions in the Shanghai district. The officials of the Commercial Press, large Chinese printing and publishing establishment, have replied to the Japanese explanation of the destruction of that institution. According to a brief report which appeared in *The China Press* on Sunday morning, March 20, the officials of the Commercial press denied that it had printed school books designed to inflame Chinese youths against Japan or that the buildings had been used as forts by the Chinese troops. We also understand that neutral foreign military observers who watched the Chapei battle from a dozen different observation posts along the edge of the International Settlement, are in a position to certify that the Commercial Press buildings were not used as defences by the Chinese troops. The Commercial Press properties were located well within the Chinese lines and were bombed and destroyed by the Japanese airplanes on January 29 the first day of the battle. Later on as the Chinese lines were pushed back the Chinese troops did use the ruined walls of the buildings as breast-works, but that the buildings were not so used at the beginning is obvious. The Japanese had another objective in destroying the Commercial Press, the reason being that this institution had occupied a key-stone position for more than a third of a century in the nationalistic awakening of the Chinese people. But even though the Commercial Press, under contact with the Chinese Ministry of Education or educational institutions had printed school books which instilled patriotic sentiments into the minds of Chinese youths, did this provide justification for the Japanese military destruction of the institution? We leave the answer to that question to the members of the League Commission of Inquiry, who, perhaps have been able to preserve a more judicial attitude! But before leaving the subject, it would be interesting to hear an official Japanese explanation of the forcible breaking into, and systematic looting and destruction of the premises of the Comparative Law School of China, an American missionary institution located within the Hongkew section of the International Settlement. The Japanese Consulate-General was officially notified of the character of this institution and an American flag was placed over the gate. The Japanese deliberately violated this property and two responsible American citizens were eye-witnesses of the murder, by a Japanese sailor in uniform, of a Chinese employe of the school.

The Chinese Government is now engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive report on the Japanese destruction of educational and cultural institutions in the Shanghai district, hence until the report is published we must depend largely upon newspaper reports and eye-witness accounts. It is safe to say, however, that aside from Futan University at Kiangwan which was used for a considerable period as a Japanese military base and thereby escaped destruction, that practically every other institution in the Japanese occupied district was either destroyed completely or at least partially. In many cases such as that of the Labor University, the German institution, Chihtze University and others, nothing remains except blackened walls and heaps of bricks.

Lord Cecil, according to a recent *Reuter* report, has declared that any settlement of the present Sino-Japanese controversy "which does not punish aggression, does not reject military policy and does not assure a loyal member of the League reparations for wrongs she has sustained, would be a disastrous blow to international morale." Continuing, Lord Cecil declared that it was impossible to justify Japan for having bombarded and occupied Chinese territory before attempting by all means to make good her claims by mediation and arbitration. The League as well as America must decline to pardon and must repudiate formally and openly the action so wrongly undertaken by the Japanese military authorities."

All of which leads to the final conclusion: That Japan must be compelled through international action to reimburse China and the Chinese people for every dollar of loss which China has suffered as a result of illegal Japanese military activities on Chinese soil since the beginning of the adventure in Manchuria on September 18 last!

CHINESE LOSSES IN THE SHANGHAI AREA

Mr. Wu Ta-chun, chief of the Chinese department of statistics, according to a *Reuter* report, has made exhaustive investigations into the question of Chinese losses in Shanghai and the surrounding area as a result of the Shanghai war. His figures have been made public and make interesting reading.

He estimates known Chinese losses at $1,560,049,871, and other interesting figures are:

Area occupied by Japanese, 474 square li

Families directly affected by war, 180,816

Individuals directly affected, 814,084 (which is 45 per cent of the total Chinese population of Shanghai).

Persons killed, 8080

Persons known to be wounded, 2,000

Persons missing, 10,400

Revenue of Greater Shanghai municipality reduced 45 per cent.

Property losses in Japanese occupied area, $800,000,000, representing 70 per cent of the total value.

Buildings destroyed, value, $240,000,000, which is 85 per cent of the total value.

Factories destroyed, 50 per cent, value $67,991,874.
People thrown out of employment, 250,000
Workers losing monthly pay to total of $3,750,000.

Educational institutions in the occupied area which had to be closed included ten universities and technical colleges, 30 middle schools, and 192 primary schools, leaving 39,735 students unable to attend their studies. Teachers thrown out of employment by the closing of these places number 3,107.

The number of school and university buildings either wrecked by Japanese bombardment or occupied by Japanese military forces are estimated to number 12 colleges, 17 middle schools and 49 primary schools. The value of destroyed school property is estimated at $13,682,390.

The number of factories in the Japanese occupied area was 597, 25 per cent of the total in the Shanghai area. Eighty per cent of all cotton mill workers in the Shanghai area are out of employment as a result of the trouble.

Shanghai Chinese banks and money shops report loss of 85 per cent of normal business. Chinese railway losses in the occupied area are estimated at 40 per cent of the total value, $16,893,317. Damage to roads amounts to $1,200,000 and to bridges $200,000. Steamship wharves and godowns are estimated to have lost ten million dollars and public utility companies $10,742,025. The Shanghai municipal government lost $221,286 in revenue.

In conclusion one might well ask the question: "If Japanese military activities in the Shanghai district were embarked upon for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of local Japanese, how well did the adventure succeed?" In the first place, the crisis created by the Japanese undeclared war, forced all local Japanese to close their shops and flee to Japan for protection. Many Japanese civilians were killed and much Japanese property was destroyed. What little business the local Japanese residents previously enjoyed has now been almost completely wiped out as a result of the now greatly increased animosities of the Chinese—even the lowest and most ignorant coolie now refusing to have anything to do with the Japanese unless forced to do their bidding at the point of a bayonet. The Japanese military adventure, from every possible point of view has been a complete failure. It failed to break the boycott. It failed to protect local Japanese lives and properties. It caused the destruction of a billion and a half dollars worth of Chinese property, the loss of which falls not only on the Chinese but also upon all interests concerned in the commerce of this section of China. It has caused the wholesale evacuation of tens of thousands of Chinese citizens back to their home districts and thousands will not return so long as the Japanese Army remains here. And finally it has made the Chinese from one end of the country to the other even more determined to drive the Japanese Army out of Manchuria and recover those territories. So much for the direct results of the Japanese military adventure into the Shanghai district. Another extraneous result is the creation of antagonism toward everything Japanese throughout the world, something which the Japanese people as a whole apparently do not as yet realize. This in the long run may prove the most damaging to Japanese prestige because it will require a generation at least for the world to forget the story of Japanese military terrorism in the Shanghai district!

Chinese-Japanese Peace Negotiations Hang in the Balance

ACCORDING to a *United Press* telegram from Geneva March 17 The League's Committee of Nineteen in private session March 17, among other things, agreed that the questions of Shanghai and Manchuria are inseparable and had to be solved before the Sino-Japanese situation as a whole can be adjusted. In connection with a statement by Mr. Sato, the Japanese delegate, to the effect that the Japanese troops were withdrawing from the Shanghai area, Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate discussed Japan's proposed amendments to the draft of preliminary peace terms reached last week at a tea party at which Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs were present.

The terms of the proposed agreement were stated by the *China Press* March 20 to be:

> "Both Japanese and Chinese have agreed to cease hostilities. Chinese troops will not advance beyond position now held. Japanese forces will withdraw into the International Settlement and to the Extension Roads of the Settlement. In the event that the Hongkew area will not accommodate all the Japanese forces, permission will be granted by Chinese and neutral referees for troops to occupy territory immediately adjoining the Hongkew District. The area of this territory will be determined by an evacuation commission composed of Japanese, Chinese, Italians, French, British, and Americans. This same commission will supervise the observance of terms of the contract by Chinese and Japanese. The date for the commencement and completion of the Japanese withdrawal will be decided at a later conference."

Dr. Yen said that the proposed change of the paragraph having to do with the certification of mutual military withdrawal (in the original draft) but changed by the Japanese to what the Chinese consider resumption of the neutral zone idea, was not acceptable to the Chinese. It would, he said, be tantamount to a political condition for evacuation of the Japanese.

Mr. Sato said that the armistice negotiations were secret but Dr. Yen retorted that he knew nothing of such secrecy. He said the Japanese were demanding a cessation of the anti-Japanese boycott, which was not acceptable since the armistice was a military and not a political matter. Dr. Yen, however, expressed the opinion that when the Japanese troops retire from China the boycott will die a natural death.

Although the Japanese have made a gesture of withdrawing some of the war craft in the Shanghai basin and the Yangtsze, the *Japan Chronicle* recently quoted naval opinion in Japan that a new squadron should be organized for permanent presence in China waters. One plan is to form the third squadron with a merger of the present first and second overseas squadron and a certain number of cruisers and coastal defence ships added. The question of marines being stationed in Shanghai is also receiving the attention of the Japanese naval authorities. Whether these marines should be organized on the same plan as American marines, whether the

present system be retained with an increased personnel, or whether, as in the case of Britain and France, some troops be maintained, beside the marines, for the present depends a great deal on the developments of the situation in the Shanghai area. Admiral Abo, former Minister of the Navy, who recently returned to Japan from Shanghai, is taking part in the deliberations on this subject.

General Araki, Japanese Minister of War, was quoted by the *Hochi* (prominent Tokyo newspaper) last week as saying that the draft resolution of the League Assembly, as explained by Mr. Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, at the Cabinet Council March 11, is unsatisfactory, in that it not only put Japan and China on exactly the same footing but is critical of Japan only. General Araki said that although it is most desirable that perfect security should be established in Shanghai and district, the Japanese army "need not be too scrupulous about the matter," for even if the guarantees of security might not be obtained owing to the insincere attitude of the Chinese Government, the Japanese troops could be withdrawn when the object of their dispatch had been attained; if after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, the situation became menacing again, Japan could send her troops once more.

While welcoming reports of progress in the Sino-Japanese negotiations, the Federation of National Salvation Associations, in a message issued at Nanking March 19 declared that any peace which is not based upon the complete preservation of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as full compensation for losses inflicted by the Japanese forces will be regarded as dangerous to the vital interests of the nation and contrary to the spirit of the League resolutions and the various international peace treaties.

A large group of Chinese civic heads and leaders in Mukden wired a hearty welcome on March 17 to the League Enquiry Commission in Shanghai. In the telegram these Mukden representatives of 30,000,000 Chinese in the Three Eastern provinces stated that they placed their confidence in the League but at the same time they expressed their determination to fight for the vindication of right over might.

⁂

While the air is so full of words of peace it may be just as well for the reader to bear in mind such facts as these recorded by the *China Press* in its issue of March 21: More than 2,000 Japanese soldiers arrived at Shanghai yesterday. They were brought here by two transports, *Taishan Maru* and *Urajo Maru*, which reached this port at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. yesterday respectively. The transports were escorted by two Japanese destroyers. A third Japanese vessel arriving at Woosung yesterday morning landed a large quantity of ammunition destined for Nanziang, Liuho and Kating. Two more transports landed 2,000 Japanese at Chiokuo, who were unarmed and were recruits from Kobe and other Japanese cities to be incorporated in the 9th Division. Strong replacements yesterday were busy fortifying Japanese positions all along the front and in the area evacuated by Chinese on March 3. Roads were being repaired and defense stations were being strengthened. This was interpreted by many observers as indicating that Japanese troops have little intention of immediately evacuating their newly acquired Chinese territory, as is called for in armistice terms drawn up and agreed to by representatives of China and Japan and four neutral powers on Saturday.

⁂

Preliminary negotiations took place Monday afternoon, March 21, at the British Consulate General in Shanghai, those present including Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, with Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister; Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Minister; and Count Ciano de Cortellazzo, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, lending their cooperation. Mr. A. Wilden, French Minister, who had been present at all meetings to discuss the local Sino-Japanese peace questions, did not attend the meeting owing to indisposition.

The decision arrived at, according to a communique issued at the close of the proceedings was as follows:

"(1) The Chinese troops will remain where they are.

"(2) The Japanese forces will withdraw according to a program to be fixed later.

"(3) A joint commission composed of Chinese, Japanese, British, American, French and Italian diplomatic and military representatives will be appointed to certify the above two items."

A meeting of the Chinese and Japanese military authorities was scheduled to be held at the British Consulate General March 25 to discuss the terms for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Japanese forces. Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, commander of the Chinese Nineteenth Route Army, and Gen. Huang Chang, chief of staff to the Nineteenth Route Army, had been nominated to represent China, but later developments indicated that they would not attend. Gen. K. Uyeda, Commander of the Ninth Division, and Gen. Tashiro, the visiting chief of staff of the Japanese Army, were named as the Japanese representatives, although it was a matter of comment that General Shirakawa, the ranking Japanese army officer here, was not among the Japanese representatives.

A telegram from Tokyo March 21 stated that following conferences between the Foreign Office and military authorities the following policy of the Japanese Government for temporary truce measures at Shanghai was formulated:

1. Japanese withdrawal from present military lines should not be supervised by the foreign Powers. Such withdrawal should be to a line between Shanghai and Woosung.

2. The evacuated area should be guarded by Chinese police, in collaboration with a Japanese or an international police force stationed at the same time with the Chinese.

3. The truce should be regarded merely as a temporary arrangement, and in concluding negotiations for a truce, the convening of a round-table conference for a more permanent settlement should be announced.

4. Withdrawal of Japanese troops by virtue of the peace negotiations would be understood to be for the purpose of preventing further hostilities; therefore such withdrawal differs from

(*Continued on page 131*)

The Japanese Industrial Plans in Manchuria

BY A. A. R.

AN opinion has been expressed by a certain newspaper correspondent in Tokyo that, judging by all appearances, the Japanese ruling circles are not very particular about the form of the Government that is being installed in Manchuria, their objective being to see that country independent to the extent it used to be say, during the administration of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. It has also been asserted that, seemingly, the Tokyo circles have no united opinion regarding the particulars of the immediate policy that is to be followed towards Manchuria, this policy being subject to constant twists and turns as circumstances develop, and that it is, seemingly, exceedingly difficult to bridge over the differences existing on the question among interested groups.

While this assertion might be true in regard to the scramble, now going on among certain groups in Tokyo, each struggling for the supremacy in Manchurian affairs, the basic principle of converting Manchuria into a background of Japan's economic, political and military power remains undisputed. It might be expressed more concretely by saying that, ever since Japan began to have a voice in this part of the world, it has been her statesmen's objective to create a strong continental Empire. The greatest obstacle in the realization of this ideal used to be Czarist Russia but fortunately for her this obstacle has come to naught, so that Japan has now free hands in Far Eastern affairs to an extent she never had before.

Freer hands one cannot imagine; witness what Japan is now doing in the territory of a "friendly" nation, throwing overboard all the agreements regarding the preservation of peace and upholding the territorial and administrative integrity of that nation, in short, violating the whole pack of agreements to which she had solemnly committed herself in the past. Russia, a single nation, which because of the geographic proximity, might act effectively to check this sword-brandishing nation, does not care to be mixed up in the mess, biding its time until the capitalistic countries choose to tame down the Japanese junkers who have overstepped all bounds of good behavior. Russia now sits literally on the fence, nursing the hope that the next war among capitalistic countries will bring in its train social revolution in all belligerent countries, and first of all, in China and Japan.

The Japanese Blunder at Shanghai

In the face of this possibility, which is not an idle talk and might turn into actuality, the Japanese have committed a great blunder, stirring up this Shanghai affair. The ostensible cause of this affair was the Japanese resentment against the anti-Japanese movement in China, the boycott of Japanese goods being a primary reason. It means precisly this; after having knocked the man down they insist that he would be a good customer. A greater paradox one cannot imagine!

It has been said that in the face of the growing Chinese nationalism and the development by them of their own industries, protected by Customs autonomy, the Japanese militarists and capitalists will sooner or later come to the scratch and will try to slice away a certain piece of the Chinese land with a view to creating therein a permanent market for their products and also converting it into an open ground for their surplus population. There is no other Chinese territory open for Japanese exploitation than Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, so the present state of things could be easily predicted from the growing controversy of interests of both great nations. The Japanese capitalists, who are, after all, behind the military clique, now in power, discovered that, after having taken the control of full Customs, the Chinese have started to develop their own industries, directed primarily to the satisfaction of the home demand. Since China has always been the best customer of Japan, the Japanese bankers and industrialists, represented—by the way—by a very secluded group of families of the Mitsui, Iwasaki, Sumitomo and Yasuda, have become alarmed that the Japanese goods might some day lose the Chinese market altogether. To make it clearer it should be stated that the Japanese industry is dominated by the textile branch, turning out the goods suited only to Oriental markets and primarily to Chinese needs. The silk industry, which gives the bulk of Japanese exports, is experiencing, due to the business depression, one of its worst times; India has cut off the import of Japanese goods, so all these taken together have put the Japanese industrialists in a pretty bad fix out of which there could be no other exit than the forceful creation of a market abroad. Hence came the incident of September 18 of last year and the declaration of Manchurian independence in its train.

Cotton Mills to Move Into Manchuria

Thus, in our opinion, the conversion of Manchuria into a grazing ground for the Japanese capitalists is the primary object of the present activities of the Japanese Army, which fact has been lost sight of by the correspondent alluded to in the beginning of this article. This is especially true in regard to the Japanese cotton industry, leaders of which have already mapped out the plan for invading Manchuria and Mongolian markets. As part of this plan it is recommended to remove to Manchuria a number of Japanese cotton mills from the Shanghai area, where the anti-Japanese movement is killing the Japanese trade. In new Manchuria it is believed there will be no boycott of Japanese goods, on the contrary, the Japanese cotton spinners expect that the new Manchurian administration will accorded a preferential treatment to their goods, mostly by means of cheaper Customs duties on Japanese cotton goods.

If this comes to be a reality, and there is every reason to believe that it will, then it will mean the virtual cessation of cotton imports from China Proper, particularly from Shanghai and Tientsin, from which direction comes approximately one-fifth of cotton goods imported into Manchuria. Another loser will be Great Britain, which country plays the role of the third supplier of cotton goods, coming after Japan and China Proper.

The coming in of Japanese cotton mills and of throwing the Manchurian doors open to the Japanese cotton goods will be a deadly blow to some 170 Chinese establishments in Manchuria, the annual output of which is well over 6,500,000 yen. It is rumored that the Mukden Cotton Mill, erected in 1921 by the Chinese Government and regarded as the largest establishment in the country, will be turned into a Sino-Japanese enterprise, whereas the three cotton mills, owned by the Japanese, will be considerably enlarged. The names of these three mills follow:—

(1) The Manshu Boseki Kaisha, established at Liaoyang, with 31,360 spindles and 504 weaving machines, affiliated with the Mitsubishi interests, which in turn belong to the Iwasaki family.

(2) The Naigai Cotton Spinning Mill, established in 1924 at Chingchow, within the Kwantung Leased Territory, with 24,000 spindles.

(3) The Fukushima Cotton Spinning Mill, established in 1925 at Dairen, with 17,664 spindles.

Another important Chinese industrial centre is Fuchiatien, opposite Harbin, where we find about 40 native cotton mills, six of which run along modern lines. The total annual production of all Fuchiatien mills is believed to be around Mex. $3,000,000.

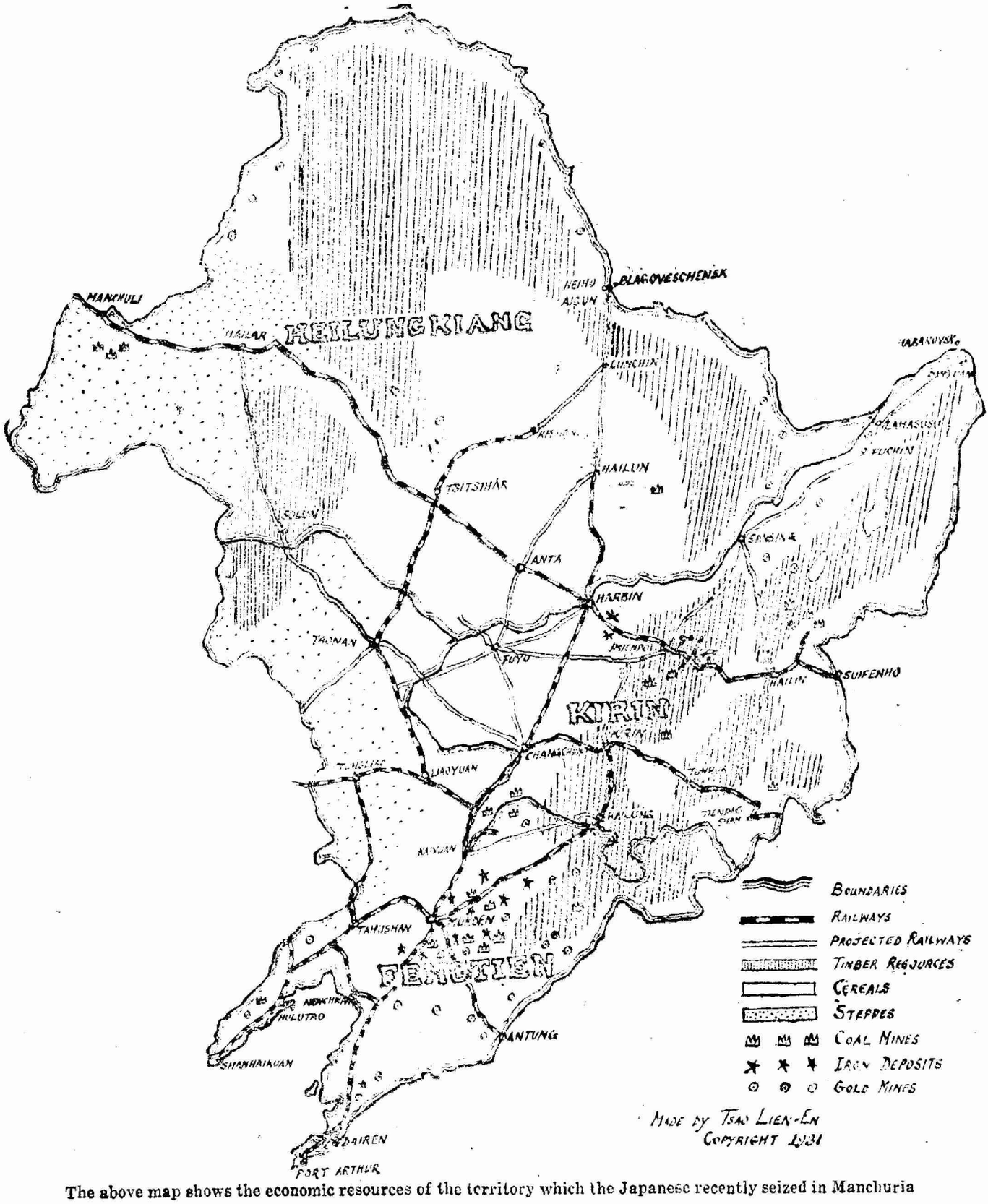
Large Gunny-Bag Business

The Japanese dominate not only in the production of cotton goods but in gunny bags, too, namely, they now supply 60% of all bags, required by Manchurian produce. Formerly, namely, till 1923, Japan was supplying only 23% of all the bags coming into Manchuria, the rest being imported from India, but now this trade is dominated by Japan, and there is every reason to believe that Indian bags will be entirely replaced by Japanese bags. Manchuria because of her soya bean exports, requires enormous quantities of these bags; she annually imports from 28 to 30 million pieces of gunny bags, valued at about 8-9 million Haikwan taels. The Japanese have several mills in South Manchuria, manufacturing gunny bags, the principal one being located in Mukden (capitalized at Yen 1,500,000).

It has been said that the cotton textile industry accounts for almost 50 per cent. of Japan's industrial output and consequently it plays a foremost role in her foreign trade. The fundamental weakness of her industry lies in that she does not produce raw cotton, being obliged to import it from abroad, namely, from the United States and India. Because of this natural weak-

ness of their industry Japanese cotton spinners have long ago paid attention to Manchuria as a source of raw cotton, inasmuch as she produces a low grade cotton, suitable for spinning low-count yarn. Japan now imports about 5,200,000 piculs of raw cotton annually, and, when she will dominate in Manchuria, it is believed she will be able to cut this figure by 60%, this being supplied by Manchuria, where arable land suitable for growing cotton is estimated to be about 29,400,000 acres, capable of yielding some 3,000,000 piculs.

From the foregoing it is evident that Japan wishes to be independent of foreign, primarily American and Indian raw cotton, and when she attains this end even by 50 per cent. it will revolutionize the present economic balance in Asia. Apart from fostering the cotton textile industry in Manchuria the Japanese wish to dominate in the production of woolen yarn in Manchuria, as well. In this respect Japan supplied in 1930 31% of all woolen goods, China Proper 34%, England 13%, and with the development of this industry she will



The above map shows the economic resources of the territory which the Japanese recently seized in Manchuria

be able to replace England and China Proper altogether in Manchurian market. This industry is still in its infancy but it has every reason to grow, inasmuch as Manchuria and Mongolia produce sheep and camel wool in abundance. Although for Japan it has only a secondary importance, none the less it can be developed to such an extent that Japan Proper and Korea will have no longer to import English woolens. The centre of this industry is also Mukden, where we find two important mills, namely, the Manchuria-Mongolia Wool Weaving Company, established in 1918 with capital of Yen 10,000,000, and the production of which in 1927 was—134,993 yards of woolen cloth, 16,784 blankets, 114,090,500 lbs. of carpets and 17,000 lbs. of woolen yarn. Another important mill is the Yi Hua, Chinese owned, with a daily output of 1,000 lbs. of yarn and 300 pieces of blankets, established in 1920. The machinery was supplied by an English concern. The third important woolen mill, also Chinese owned, is at Harbin, and turns out about 150,000 yards of cloth and 80,000 blankets, annually. With the penetration of Japanese woolens the fate of these two Chinese premier mills gives rise to apprehension.

To Dominate in Coal and Iron Too

We have seen that Japan means to draw from Manchuria two major products, cotton and wool, in which she hopelessly lacks. There are, however, two more products in which nature has not been too bountiful to her, namely, coal (for industrial purposes) and iron ore. In regard to coal she has it in abundance but it said to be of such an inferior qualtiy that it is of a very little use for her extensive industrial and shipping requirements, so Japan has built up quite an extensive mining industry in Manchuria, notably at Fushun, Yentai and Penchihu. In regard to the Fushun colliery it should be said that, besides high quality bituminous coal, the Japanese are producing heavy oil from natural oil shale, the entire output of which goes to the Imperial Navy. If one will consider that Japan does not produce even a gallon of oil for propelling her Navy and shipping, being dependent upon such countries as the United States, Great Britain and Russia, supplies from which can be cut at any moment, the importance of Japanese coal mines in Manchuria becomes self evident.

Prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian affair the output of Japanese-owned collieries in Manchuria was greatly curtailed due to the competition of Chinese mines, as well as of the British owned Kailan coal mines, on the Peiping-Mukden railway line. Of the Chinese owned coal mines in Manchuria we might mention one situated at Peipiao, near Chingchow, the daily output of which is around 800 tons. Other mines are at Hsiang (along the Mukden-Hailungcheng line), Hoshilin (along the Kirin-Changchun line), Mulin and Chalainor (along the C.E.R.) and at Hiagan, in the lower reaches of the Sungari River, the annual output of all of which is well over 1,500,000 tons. Now, with the Japanese domination in Manchuria the importance of these collieries will be put in the background, or—in a better end—they will be run on Sino-Japanese capital.

The importance of coal mining to the Japanese is also emphasized by the fact that 43% of the exports via Dairen goes to coal shipments, so the supremacy of that port in Manchurian foreign trade is due to some extent to coal trade. Because coal occupies at Dairen enormous area, thus hampering ordinary shipping, the Japanese are now completing a special pier outside of Dairen at a cost of 8,000,000 yen, especially for handling coal. The pier has every conceivable device for the speedy loading of coal into steamers.

Another industry to the development of which in Manchuria the Japanese pay the foremost attention is the mining of iron ore and converting it into steel. Japan annually imports pig iron valued approximately at 200 million yen, so they now plan to cut down this figure by the importation of cheap Manchurian ore or by the establishing of steel works right up in Manchuria. The estimated iron ore deposits of Japan and Korea do not exceed 110,000,000 tons, whereas Manchuria alone has 300,000,000 tons of iron deposits, and—what is most important—at places not very far from coal mines. Such steel works they have already at Anshan, founded in 1918, and capable of turning out 300,000 tons of pig iron annually.

A mention must be made of the projected Showa Steel Works, around which a bitter struggle has for these several years been going on between New Wiju (in Korea, near the frontier), Dairen and Anshan, each of these places trying to obtain the site of the plant, for it is expected the plant will bring prosperity to the lucky city. The struggle might be sited as an example of how the Japanese political parties mix up the State affairs with pecuniary gains, namely, the Seyukai favors the establishment of the works at New Wiju, whereas the Minseito supports Dairen or Anshan as the site of the works. As it is popularily known the Seyukai and the Minseito are backed up respectively by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, so the struggle can be narrowed down to that between the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi. At the time of writing it is not known as to where it is decided to have the plant; at any rate Count Uchida, president of the S.M.R., favors the location of it at Dairen. It is rumored that, if New Wiju is to be selected as the site of the new plant, he will tender his resignation forthwith.

Thus, the net result of the foregoing is that Manchuria is rapidly rolling towards becoming an economic appendage of Japan, as a source of her military power and hegemony in Asia. Although it is claimed that Manchurian doors are wide open to all nations to come in and invest, we hear of no other plans except Japanese, so the principle of Equal Opportunities in Manchuria is becoming one of the anachronisms in which this world abounds.

Mukden, March 15, 1932.

General Wang Keng Arrested by Chinese Military Authorities

General Wang Keng, commander of the Independent Salt Revenue Brigade attached to the 87th Division, who figured in a sensational arrest made by Japanese Consular police at the Astor House, Shanghai, several weeks ago, was arrested by the Chinese authorities March 11 and taken to Nanking. The charges against General Wang are that he committed a breach of army regulations by venturing into the Settlement during the hostilities and that he had important military documents which are alleged to have fallen into possession of Japanese naval authorities.

During the preliminary examination at the Public Safety Bureau, General Wang said that he did not carry any military map or documents of a confidential nature in his suit case at the time of his seizure. He refused to let the Japanese search his suit case simply because it contained an official mandate identifying his military title with the 88th Division, he told the police officer. He is being tried before a military court presided over by General Chiang Kai-shek.

Japanese Seizing Customs at Autung

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Customs, has reported to the Government the receipt of the following two telegrams dated March 8 from R. M. Talbot, Commissioner of Customs, Antung:

1. "Japanese Consul privately informs me that I must be prepared for request from Superintendent to hand over possibly at once."

2. "Superintendent has received instructions from North-east Administrative Committee that Customs is to be under its control, that Superintendent is to carry on, and that a certain Japanese has been 'invited to be adviser of your office. When there is any question you are to consult with him how to carry it into effect.' Two other Japanese Appointees have arrived to assist in taking over, but no indication as yet how new Customs is to be staffed. Consul says present Customs employees have option of joining up but old salaries etc., will not be paid."

Cantonese Contribute Liberally to Support of 19th Route Army

The following is a list of contributions made to the 19th Route Army by various Chinese interests in Canton:

Restuarant-tea-house Labor Union	$ 215.80
Theaters	9,086.12
Students	473.50
Organizations' staff salary	1,4021.67
Gold Labor Union	2392.00
Silver Labor Union	10,000.00
Staffs of Shops and Companies	4837.70
Public Safety Bureau (collecting rent contribution)	320,000.515
Other shops and persons	6923.76
Total	$ 367,950.00

The Review's Map Showing the Positions of the Chinese and Japanese Forces in the Yangtsze

Sector at the Present Time. Keep it for Future Reference in Case the Peace Negotiations Fail!

—*The China Weekly Review, Shanghai, March 26, 1932*

Japanese War Activities in Manchuria Continue

BY E. U. BARUNG

Harbin, March 13, 1932.

HAVING occupied Harbin the Japanese troops have remained in the city and are apparently going to remain for an indefinitely long period of time, or permanently, as many are inclined to think, or until some force will come and compel them to leave this city. Until last week no detachment of the Japanese troops in Harbin had ever left the city for a place in the interior of the province. The troops were taking a rest after fighting their way through from Changchun to Harbin. The Chinese troops of General Ting-chao, retreating northward after their leaving Harbin, were pursued by Japanese aircraft, there being about thirty of them at the Harbin aerodrome.

At the beginning of last week information reaching Harbin from places along the Eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway stated that several stations on the railway had been raided by armed bands. It has not been ascertained whether the raiders were detachments of the Old Kirin troops or some outlaws (hunhutse). But their appearance in those places gave the Japanese an opportunity to launch another drive into the country. To-day the Japanese troops are reported to have reached the station of Hailin, where a Japanese garrison has been stationed and a military aerodrome is being constructed. After occupying Hailin detachments of Japanese troops were despatched to places lying at a distance from the railway line. One of the detachments came to the town of Ninguta and to reinforce it more troops are being despatched there to-day.

Situation in Barga Being Made Ripe for Japanese Invasion

News coming here from Hailar and other places along the Western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway states that some disturbances have taken place in those towns, which have been caused by the activities of Japanese secret agents agitating for the new authorities; and it is reported the Chinese troops are being sent from Tsitsihar to several places in the west of Heilungkiang province. This may be a prelude for Japanese invasion of that territory. For in case of a further development of trouble there the Japanese will announce that their subjects suffer, and under the pretext of protecting them will send their troops to occupy the strategic points in that country.

No Cause for War Between Japan and the U.S.S.R.

Although the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan so for have been seemingly smooth and even friendly there are some reasons to suppose that there is an undercurrent of displeasure on either side. The Japanese all the time throughout the present conflict have been exceedingly courteous towards the Soviets and declared repeatedly that no action injurious to the Soviet interests in Manchuria shall be done by Japan in connection with her present activities in this country. When in the battle of Tsitsihar the Japanese troops crossed the line of the C.E.R., an officer of the Japanese Mission at Harbin inquired of the Administration of the railway if any damage was done by the troops to the railway property or whether the crossing in any way interfered with the railway traffic, and gave assurances that the Japanese Government would take material responsibility in case damage or destruction of the railway property should be caused by the Japanese troops.

But on the occasions when urgent questions are to be solved or important Japanese plans to be realized in connection with the present warfare in this country, the Japanese do not seem to reckon very much with the opinion of the Soviets on the matter involved. Such for instance, was the case with the Japanese expeditionary forces when they, without asking for consent of the Administration of the C.E.R., used the southern line of the railway for transporting their troops. The Soviets were indignant at this; and by way of protest against the violation of their rights the Administration of the C.E.R. gave orders to all the employees on the southern line to remain at their places but to cease attending to their duties and to carry out no order that might be given them by the military authorities of the Japanese troops. And the crews of the trains carrying the troops were partly formed of Japanese soldiers versed in train service, and partly of railway workers brought for this purpose from the South Manchurian Railway. In that time the situation around Harbin called for prompt action, and the Japanese troops were in a great hurry for they had to come to the rescue of the New Kirin troops who were retreating after their unsuccessful attempt to occupy Harbin.

When the Japanese Are Polite

On the other hand when there is no cause for urgent action the Japanese take an air of intense respect towards the Soviet rights in Manchuria. Before sending the present expedition to the regions around the Eastern line of the C.E.R. the Japanese asked the Moscow Government for consent to despatching the troops from Harbin by the railway. The Soviets after a delay and apparently with reluctance, and when the Japanese gave up hope of receiving a favorable reply—and got the troops ready to march out on foot—complied with the request.

Needless to say that the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops, the changes taking place in the country as results of the occupation, the Japanese plans for colonizing the country, etc., have caused a serious unrest and apprehension among the Soviets. It is reported that a great number of troops were brought from Russia in Europe and stationed along the border of the Russian Far East. This concentration of troops is certainly indicative of the existance of apprehensions, but it can hardly be regarded as a sure sign of war between Japan and the U.S.S.R. in the next future. Although the situation in the Far East as it is developing now may be considered as one engendering serious complications between the two nations, actual war is not likely to break out at the present time or in the very next future. For the Soviet government, being busy with the achievement of reconstruction in the country according to the five-year plan wants peace above all; and it will therefore strive by all means to avert anything that may interfere with the work of this reconstruction. The soviet troops have been brought to the Far East not for the purpose of offensive actions but rather to insure the much needed peace and to be on the guard against emergencies.

Japan is at the present time, and is supposed for some time in the future, to be very much absorbed in her affairs in China. Strong as she thinks herself to be she will not go so far as to provoke the U.S.S.R. into war against her or attack the Union of the Soviets in the way she attacked China and thus to fight with these two nations at a time, that would be too hazardous for Japan. Moreover, she has occupied Manchuria, and if she is let alone with her Manchurian affairs, as she has hitherto been, she, for the time being, will be able to satisfy to a large extent her political and economic wants, solve her question of overpopulation, etc. The ambition of the militarists of Japan and her ambition for expansion are also to be quenched for a time with the occupation of the Manchurian territory. So there do not seem to exist for the time being any obvious causes and reasons for an immediate outbreak of war between the two countries.

Christian Leaders of Japan Here to Study Situation

Nine Christian leaders of Japan, including five Westerners, arrived in Shanghai March 12 to study the Shanghai incident and the aftermath. The party is composed of the following: Hanpei Nagao, chairman, board of directors of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A.; Koken Kakehi, general secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.; Mitsushige Matsuzawa, asst.-general secretary of the National Committee; Ryo Ebisawa, of the National Christian Council; A. Jorgensen, Dr. Guy, Dr. Benninghoff, Rev. Mann, and Dr. G. Bowles.

In a press interview the members of the party expressed confidence that there was a special channel through which Christian leaders of the two countries could approach each other and thereby reach an amicable understanding, just as there were such special channels between business men, diplomats, and politicians.

Chinese Troops Occupy American Mission Property

According to information received by the American Church Mission during last week the Mission's property at Taichang, near Kiating, where the Japanese and Chinese forces are opposing each other, has been occupied and used as their headquarters by Chinese soldiers who stated they were of the 19th Route Army. It was learned from other sources, however, that the soldiers are of the 88th Division. According to the same information the house of one of the Mission's Chinese pastors in Quinsan, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been looted by soldiers, also of the 19th Route Army.

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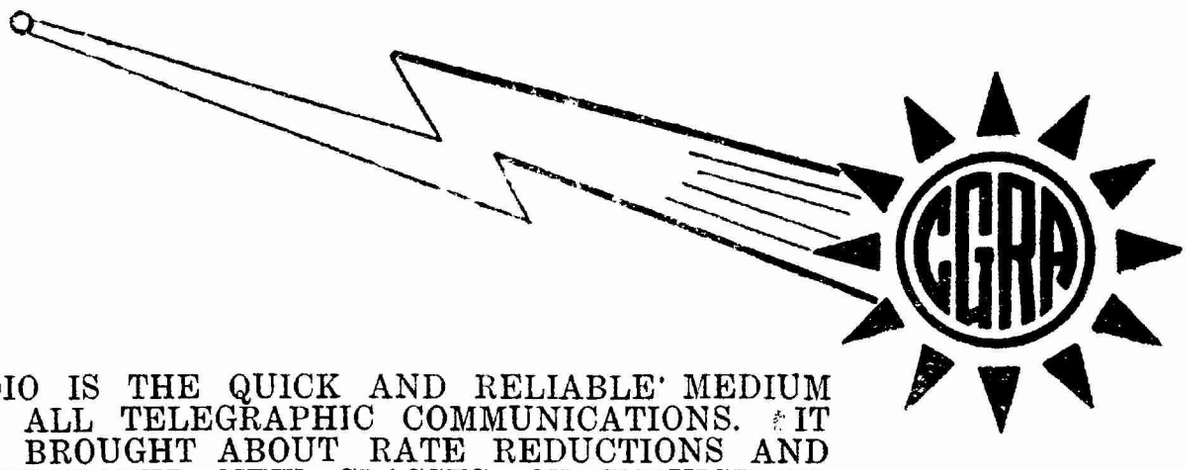

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A Lesson from the Present Crisis

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪芳仲)

WHILE the Japanese have left no stone unturned to promote factional strife among the Chinese military leaders by intentionally serving an ultimatum on the commander of the 19th Route Army and maliciously stating that "the situation would be improved if General Chiang Kai-shek replaced the Cantonese troops of the 19th Route Army with his own better disciplined forces", many recalcitrant members of the Kuomintang Party, who have always found fault with the Nanking and now the Loyang government, have renewed their efforts in the movement of overthrowing the government by making vicious attacks on the government leaders because of their indifferent attitude toward the present crisis. Ever since the Japanese invasion in Shanghai, several well-known party members have once and again in their public speeches and circular telegrams reiterated that the Loyang government had no sympathy toward the 19th Route Army and would not send it any support either in the form of soldiers or munitions. Whether they have been prompted to make such statements through their anxiety over the Shanghai situation or through some ulterior motives, we are not in a position to say; but with their past deeds or misdeeds in view, we can not help thinking that they have their own political axe to grind by alienating the popular support from the government. The anti-government feeling of the Chinese public has been very much worked up by such statements, and General Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei have soon become the target of attacks for the alleged reason that they have been chiefly responsible for not sending reinforcements to Shanghai. Thus letters and telegrams from the public bodies have daily poured into Loyang asking for immediate reinforcements. The presence of the 5th Route Army composed of 87th and 88th Divisions of Gen. Chiang's personal army at the firing front has somewhat appeased the rage of the Chinese people, but has not restored their confidence in the government. The withdrawal of the 19th Route Army has given the dissatisfied party members new ground to discredit the government by stating that the 19th Route Army had to withdraw because it had received no support from the government. Inflammatory literature has been circulated and fiery speeches have been delivered with the sole object of creating popular dissatisfaction against the government so as to spell its early downfall. Several unscrupulous politicians have even gone so far as to take a trip to Canton to induce the leaders there to declare independence in opposition to the government policy.

The Government Should Explain

It is true that in a democratic country, the people should exercise their full right to supervise the doings of the government and offer constructive criticisms so that the government leaders can perform the duties in accordance with the public wish. In the instance of the withdrawal of the 19th Route Army, we, as citizens of the Chinese Republic, have every reason to ask the government to explain why no reinforcements have been sent over or why reinforcements have not come on time. Inasmuch as the 19th Route Army has defended Chapei, Kiangwan, and Woosung areas for more than one month, the government should explain to the public why it has been unable or it has not had enough time to bring down reinforcements. The government, indeed, can not evade its responsibility, if it is actually found out that it has assumed an indifferent attitude toward the Shanghai situation by only giving some lukewarm support. But before we are fully informed of the exact situation, we should restrain ourselves from drawing any hasty deductions and making caustic remarks to discredit the government. It will not serve our purpose to make vicious attacks upon any government leaders or to launch a movement to overthrow the government, when we need a united house to face foreign invasion. As a matter of fact, any domestic discord and political strife at this time will only weaken our cause in the eyes of foreign observers and give added advantages to the Japanese. It is most deplorable that many self-centered politicians should choose this opportunity to mislead the public by issuing sensational statements against the government at the time when the government is in need of unanimous popular support. In saying this, I must not be misunderstood as saying that the Loyang government deserves our warm support, but on the contrary, to tell the truth, I, for one, have long been disappointed at the doings of the Kuomintang government. But, for the sake of China, I am of the conviction that no matter how defective our government is, we should keep down our dissatisfaction for the time being, and support the government even though against our will, at this time of crisis. True, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, in explaining the withdrawal of the 19th Route Army, has remarked that because reinforcements had not come on time, he was compelled to withdraw his forces. But any one who is well versed in the Chinese politico-military situation will not be bewildered at reading such a statement. Besides the alleged reason that the government has been reluctant to render any assistance, there are possibly many other reasons to explain this state of affairs.

First of all, China's army does not belong to the nation but to individuals. Although China is said to possess 2,500,000 or more men under arms, they, however, can not be counted upon to fight against China's common enemy, unless their commanders are willing to make the scarifice. These mercenary soldiers supported by the people have degenerated into tools of unscrupulous military men, who have utilized them to win their positions and fortunes. Since their influence lies in their having soldiers under them, they will naturally keep intact the strength of their armies, so that their respective spheres of influence will not be impaired. Their personal ambition and interest will quickly lead them to domestic wars, but patriotism and national honor can not inspire them to fight against a foreign enemy. Since the fateful night of Sept. 18, 1931, many of our military leaders have rendered lip service by informing the government that they have held their arms ready to serve the country. If the government should rely upon their promise and order them to proceed, they would possibly excuse themselves by stating that they could not leave their governed territory because of communistic menace or some other pretext. Thus we can not blame our government for not sending reinforcements on time, because it does not actually command a single soldier.

The Financial Difficulty

Secondly, the financial difficulty has also hindered the government very much in rushing reinforcements to Shanghai. It must be noted that soldiers in a Chinese army are very rarely paid up to date, and that when their service is needed, their arrears must be paid up before they are willing to be dispatched to the war front. Thus the government must first raise the wherewithal to pay soldiers before it can count upon their service. Where can the government get any financial assistance at the present time? Moreover, the government can not stop at sending off soldiers without continuously providing them with munitions. Where to get munitions is another problem which the government must think of.

Thirdly, the lack of transportation facilities has also slowed down the movement of troops. To transport soldiers from the inland provinces to Shanghai will take weeks if not months, because of lack of rapid means of transportation. The presence of Japanese warships in the Yangtsze river has further deprived China of a means of transportation for military use. Moreover, permission must be secured from military governors to transport soldiers through their governed territories. Thus barriers, natural and artificial, have been erected to obstruct the free and rapid movement of troops.

Public Loses Confidence in Kuomintang

In view of the above circumstances, it is therefore my contention that instead of laying all the blame upon the present government or attacking any particular military leader, we should realise that the present hopeless and helpless situation has been caused by many years of rule of militarism and mis-government. We should delve into the present situation and locate the root of all our troubles. If I am not mistaken, I dare say that militarism is the very thing which we all should condemn, because it has bled us white and left us defenseless in the face of foreign invasion. Who is reponsible for all this? Not the present government, but the Kuomintang Party. Ever since the ascendancy of that party into power, the country has been continuously in a topsy-turvy state, and even the members of the same party can not work together to carry out their promises relative to China's rehabilitation. In spite of its familiar slogan, "Down with militarism", China has been still under the yoke of militarism. Even with the enemy at our door, party members are still attacking each other and can not present a united stand to resist their common enemy. The prestige of the Kuomintang is at its low ebb, and the Chinese people have no longer any confidence in it.

From the present crisis we have learned a lesson, by which we shall realize that popular government under the

auspices of the Kuomintang is but a mockery of democracy. Although the present government is far from being what we have long desired, we nevertheless should keep it throughout the present crisis, and in the meantime we should discourage any attempt on the part of petty politicians to promote any more internecine warfare, so that we shall not play into Japanese hands, as Gen. Shirakawa, the commander-in-chief of that Japanese forces in Shanghai has already intimated that another Chinese civil war will be staged as soon the Sino-Japanese question has been settled. Realizing the precarious situation we are in, we can no longer leave the fate of our country in the hands of any party or any military leader. The patriotic feeling demonstrated by our people recently has clearly shown that they have at last awakened from their long slumber. With the awakening of our people, we should exercise our full right to supervise the gevernment and exert our pressure to hasten its reforms. Only a strong and united government of the people, by the people, and for the people will save us from foreign aggressiveness.

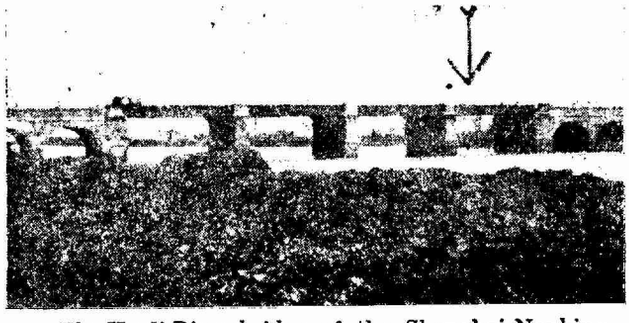
Shanghai, March, 21, 1932.

Japanese Mass Troops at Liuho.--- Incendiary Bombs at Taichang

(From the Review's Special Correspondent)

Quinsan, March 20, 1932.

The Japanese are utilizing Kiangpei loafers for espionage work in the Chinese lines. A large number of such spies have been arrested and have made frank confessions fully revealing the secrets of the Japanese military intelligence and espionage system. They say they are glad to get into the Chinese lines and supply important Japanese military information to the Chinese authorities. Being Chinese and endowed with a sense of patriotism they will never work faithfully for the Japanese despite Japanese inducements. Hence the Japanese utilization of Chinese loafers for spying work is proving an utter failure and proves extremely dangerous to the Japanese. The confessions of these Japanese spies are considered military secrets and can not be revealed.



The Henli River bridge of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway which was bombed by the Japanese, but owing to poor marksmanship of Japanese aviators, only one span was damaged. The Japanese dropped more than thirty bombs about the bridge, but only one or two did any special damage.

Japanese planes dropped incendiary bombs at Taichang and Japanese sentries assaulted Chinese advance posts there at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, skirmishing continuing for a short time. War refugees streaming into Quinsan from Liuho, Hwangtu, Antung, Kaiting, etc. tell horrible details of Japanese atrocities, of rape, looting and incendiarism. I personally questioned one old woman refugee from Liuho and she said, crying, that her two sons had been killed, perhaps as Chinese spies, and her three daughters had been violated and detained. Similar cases were numerous, she said. Japanese soldiers searched Tamiao village near Anting for food and provisions. They mounted three field guns at Antung Station. Traffic on Shanghai-Liuho bus line is busy with Japanese troop transporation. Fifty buses are massed at Liuho Station. The Japanese soldiers south of the Liuho river looted the houses for valuables and provisions and impressed coolies, many of whom were bayoneted when they refused to work. There are five thousand Japanese troops now at Liuho. Eight hundred Japanese cavalrymen are stationed at Lotien. Japanese planes are increasing their visits to Quinsan, morning and afternoon, dropping leaflets, one reading "Received orders to advance." The situation is menacing.

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The League Commission of Inquiry---Its Possibilities and Limitations

BY EDWARD Y. K. KWONG (鄺耀坤)

THE League Commission of Inquiry that has recently come to our midst is having an unprecedentedly warm reception here. The public and private bodies are vying with each other to lavish entertainments on the members of the Commission. If such generous attention is intended for registering our regard for the individual members that compose the Commission who are one and all men of achievement and international fame or to show our visitors the traditional hospitality that our country has reason to be proud of, well and good. But unless the public is prepared to admit that these generous receptions lavished on the Commission are intended to be signs of hospitality and not expected to produce any result except that of showing the Commission members a good time, then it is bound to be hopelessly disappointed. A little of the history leading up to the formation of the Commission will tell, make this clear.

The Commission as is now found in our midst is not a diplomatic triumph of the Chinese representation at Geneva. Nor does it mark any genuine desire of the Council members to settle the Manchurian question in an equitable manner. Nor is there any necessity for the formation of such a Commission, for there is little information that the League Council members can obtain through the Commission by the latter's presence which cannot be obtained by them through their representatives here. What is more the coming of the Commission is not even a mark of compromise of the plans submitted by the disputants, for while China, at the beginning of the Manchurian affray, would have liked to have an investigation body of some kind, the present Commission was not the result of the urgent request submitted by the Chinese representative at Geneva but at the instigation of the Japanese delegate at a time when all that the Japanese wanted was to gain time to materialize her plan of forming a puppet government in Manchuria so that nothing can be gained by an inquiry body of the nature propounded. In a word, the present Commission of Inquiry marks the unqualified triumph of the Japanese ruse and that of her sympathizers at the League Council, and an insipid attempt of the League to save its "face" and that of the disputants. As such it can not but be regarded as an abject failure of China at Geneva—though through no fault of our representatives there. As if this mere triumph in the Council chamber were not enough and to guard against any eventuality which might arise to make the Commission arrive before the inauguration of Manchaokou, the Japanese and their sympathizers at the League Council saw to it that the selection and the appointment of the Commission members would involve a long and painful process; and that the Commission would choose a long and circuitous route and would stop in Japan first so that the kindly Japanese hosts may have the chance to present their case first and wherever possible prepare such a status of mind in the Commissioners, as to forestall whatever argument the opposite side may present. Thus the despatching of the Commission was decided upon in the middle of December last; but the Commission did not come to Shanghai till March 14th and would probably not be in Manchuria till another month has elapsed, which means that it takes four long months to reach its destination, while one-third or even one-fourth of the time is ample for the purpose.

A Stage-Manager Commission

When it is all clear that the Commission was born under such for adverse circumstances and stage-managed to the extent as described above, it will be marvelous indeed if it can pass a judgment upon the question at dispute that will in one way or another lead to the recovery of the lost territory by the Chinese people. This does not, however, mean to say that it is not possible for the Commission to do so. The Commission is fully empowered to do what it feases in the way of investigation and make whatever recommendations it thinks fit. But bearing in mind that the despatching of the Commission was an evasive policy on the part of the important League members, an evasion to take definite steps against Japan that they cannot possibly and honorably avoid, it is very unlikely that the Commission will pass such a judgment upon the question at issue and make such recommendations as to necessitate some strong measure on the part of League members, say, for instance, the invocation of the articles of sanctions. The probabilities are that the Commission will lay equal blames on the parties at dispute, which serves partly to justify Japan's action and partly to humor the Chinese as an aggrieved party. The result is that the League is non-plussed after all what is said and done and the settlement of the important world question is not a whit advanced by the prolonged investigations. What is worse, the hold of Japan in Manchuria is being daily strengthened in the interval.

Another angle of the situation will clearly show that the foregoing conjecture is more than a mere probability. With all respect to the individual members of the Commission, we must in all fairness say that none of them are especially familiar with the problem he is invited to deal with. This in a certain way may be regarded as a strong point in that the members may thereby view the case that is going to be presented before them without bias and favor. But the Sino-Japanese relations in the last two decades are so complicated that no outsider can ever hope to appreciate the bewildering complexities of the question and mete out justice accordingly. For instance no one who is not familiar with the abuses of extraterritoriality by the Japanese nationals in late years and their total disregard of the Chinese law can appreciate the enormity of Chinese sufferings in their hands and the sincerity of the Chinese in the latter's demand for the abolition of a system that has long outgrown its usefulness and that has now become symbolical to iniquity. Thus the very strength of the Commission members, which to a certain extent insures absence of bias and prejudice, becomes a weakness when they are called to deal with of a question of such a great complexity. Their knowledge of the problem which they are now called to solve will depend mostly upon what the parties at dispute want them to see. Granted that the case is equally well presented by both sides—and we cannot see how it can be otherwise—the result will be exactly what I have predicted i.e. laying equal blame on both parties, which however is not the kind of justice we ask for and what an equitable solution of the dispute should be.

To arrive at such a conclusion it is quite unnecessary for the Commission to undertake such a long and arduous journey. This brings me back to my opening assertion, which is that if all the lavish receptions given to the Commission members are intended to be a welcome to the individual members about se, well and good Otherwise let us not delude ourselves to what we can all see to be a sure disappointment. We are undeniably the aggrieved party and need justice. But justice nowadays as has been always the care in international relations, seldom visits the country that needs it most. A certain amount of cynicism therefore would become us far better in our dealing with the Commission, if we are not to be grieviously disappointed by its findings.

Surplus U.S. Farm Board Stocks to Find Outlet in Orient

A recent Washington message stated that Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board had conferred with Vice-President Curtis regarding the possibility of an amendment to the recent act creating the Federal Reconstruction Commission, which would permit the extension of long term credits to foreign purchasers of goverrment wheat and cotton. It is understood that this conversation was devoted largely to a discussion of prospects for developing Oriental markets for the large surplus stocks purchased by the Federal Farm Board in its price stabilisation campaign. In the event that long term credits can be arranged through the Federal Reconstruction Corporation, it is reported, approximately 80,000,000 bushels of wheat can be sold in the Orient.

Japanese Reenact Miaohungchen Battle for the Cinema

The 24th Japanese Mixed brigade staged a mimic battle, mostly for the benefit of cinema men, at Miaohungchen, to reenact the severe fighting which took place in that sector between the Chinese and Japanese on February 22 and 23. Exchange of rifle and machine gune fires, throwing of hand grenades, laying of smoke screens, operations by the engineers to cut a way open through the barbed wire entanglements including the actions of three engineers who were blown up while carrying explosives, and finally the infantry charge—these constituted the main scenes of the day's mimic warfare.

How One of Japan's Satellites Has Achieved Fame

Chao Hsing Po (趙欣伯), who recently became the mayor of Mukden, under the auspices of the Japanese, originally bore the name of Liu; he come from an indigent Manchu family. In his youth he had served as an apprentice in a barber shop in Peking. Later on he became an actor in the performance of modern plays, assuming the professional name of Liu Shaw Tz. (劉笑痴) Later he became infatuated with the pretty personal maid of Mrs. Yu Ji Chong and eloped with her to Dairen. There he joined the Japanese police service as a detecitve, and won the confidence of the Japanese. In 1918 he was financed by the Japanese authorities to pursue higher education in Tokyo, and was instructed to be concurrently on the secret mission of spying on the movements of the Chinese students in Japan. At that time, the Japanese Government was definitely aggressive in its China policy, and the Chinese students in Japan were busy in their patriotic activities. Chao Hsing-po, pretending to be a representative of the Peking Guild, was able to participate in all the meetings and conferences held by the Chinese students, and he never failed to report to the Japanese police authorities detailed proceedings. Eventually his standing was discovered by the Chinese students, and he was immediately refused admittance to any meeting. He then registered as a student in the Meiji University, but never attended any classes.

In 1926, Mr. Yokota, President of the Meiji University, proposed to the Faculty Meeting that Chao Hsing-po be conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, but all professors opposed the bestowing of such an undeserved honor on Chao. However, after President Yokota had explained that if Chao were given such a degree it would make him more eligible for higher political positions in China, and his usefulness to the Japanese Government would be augmented, the faculty acquiesced in such a utilitarian proposition. Hence Chao's scholastic honor is nothing more than a "political" degree.

After acquiring his doctorate Chao was recommended by Matsui of the Japanese General Staff (now Japanese delegate to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva) to General Chang Tso-lin for an appointment. General Chang quite sensed the situation, but in order to be on good terms with Matsui, he made Chao his titular adviser. Chao had never been favored by General Chang and for that reason he always cherished bitter animosity against the late Mukden warlord. More than ever, he was subservient to his Japanese masters, and he was always well remunerated pecuniarily. He lived like a prince and was widely known as an official spy of the Japanese. In 1927 he was invited by the Japanese authorities at Tokyo to discuss plots against China. Upon being informed of his mission, the Chinese students in Tokyo once mobbed him in a barber shop, and he escaped with his life only upon the arrival of Japanese policemen. In the same year he went back to Mukden and organized a society of Law Studies to camouflage his seditious activities with Japanese "ronins."

In 1931 Chao took advantage of the so-called Nakamura Incident and went to Tokyo as a self-styled representative of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. There he wired to the Young Marshal for 5,000 yen as a special fund, but he came back after three days without achieving anything. Since then he had participated in all the plots and conspiracies leading to the forcible occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops. In recognition of his services, his Japanese masters appointed him Mayor of Mukden and President of the High Court.

British Firm Gets Contract for Nanking-Pukow Train Ferry

A $3,000,000 contract was concluded last week between the National Government and Swan, Hunter, Wigham, Richardson and Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, through their agents in China, Malcolm and Company, Ltd., for work in connection with the construction and maintenance of a train ferry between Nanking and Pukow. The ferry will carry freight and passenger trains across the Yangtsze River and will open up a through train service between Shanghai and Peiping. The work, which is expected to be completed within eight months, will include the construction of a ferry, laying of the foundations and bridge-work. The cost of the entire work, including construction of the ferry, is in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

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Japan and England---the Only Right Parallel*

BY EDMUND MINKNER

The article which appeared in *The Review* November 21 last entitled "Imperial Germany and Imperial Japan—a Parallel" cannot remain unopposed by Germans both as to form and contents. A sentence like the following:—"Imperial Germany was not satisfied with the fact that because of its economic efficiency, it was gradually conquering the trade of the world by perfectly proper and pacific means. No, its militarists wished to speed up the process at the cannon's mouth."—turns the historical facts upside down. The prosperity of German industry, of German trade, of German shipping, and the development of German capital, began, about the middle of the nineties, to attract the attention of an ever-growing number of persons in Great Britain. Such "attention" on the part of the English is connected with animosity. From all oversea countries reports arrived from British consuls and commercial agents, telling of German competition in the foreign markets. Everywhere the German merchant was to be found unusually active, speaking all languages and endeavoring most skilfully to find out the wants and wishes of the native population. In order to protect English buyers against "worthless" German products the British Government decided that all manufactured goods imported into Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies should in future be marked "Made in Germany." As is well known, the plan failed and the German products, thanks to their good quality and their cheapness obtained instead an unlooked-for success. The principal motive of unrest exhibited by different nations resided in the feeling, partly conscious and partly unconscious, that German trade had risen from humble origins to an astonishing height of prosperity by its own unaided efforts and in spite of the most difficult conditions. Especially the trans-oceanic commerce of Germany increased from year to year. War, however, means the ruin of commerce. Why should Germany have exposesd itself needlessly to this terrible risk, especially as everything in Germany prospered and her wealth increased? No, Germany should have been the servant of the other nations and as they had not succeeded in reducing the German Empire to the position of an humble servant, Germany consequently became henceforth England's and other nations' enemy. If England's economic rival was powerless on land and sea he could be suppressed without war; but that was not possible in the case of Germany, therefore Germany was pressed into war and the "Entente Cordiale" crowned its "work" with the so-called "Treaty of Versailles." The "Entente Cordiale" would never have allowed Germany "to proceed with its policy of economic penetration" and did not rest "till the Kaiser left Potsdam" (to use the words of the editor.)

"The Depth of Misery and Despair"

"Kaiser Wilhelm fled because his own people turned against him when they realized that the military troops which he headed and which they had supported in the hope that German glory would be enhanced had instead brought them to the depth of misery and despair." No, these troops did not do that, but the unequal fight of a small minority struggling for life against the overwhelming strength and immense majority of enemies together with the "hunger-blockade" brought the masses to the depth of misery and despair it is astonishing that these "military troops" could stand for four years against the overwhelming strength of the enemies. We are soldiers, because we have to be soldiers, because otherwise Germany and German civilisation would be swept away from the face of the earth.

What is meant by "Kaiserism"? Was it intended with the hidden insult of the phrase "Kaiserism out of tune with present-day civilisation" to warm up again those lies about "Barbarians" and "Huns." We must defend ourself against such an affront as "Kaiserism out of tune with civilisation."

If parallels should be drawn,—a historical parallel may be drawn between England and Japan. History shows a great number of parallels between the aspirations of Japan resulting in the Sino-Japanese conflict and the struggle between England and France lasting hundreds of years. Great Britain consists of a group of islands islands of Japan facing Asia (China). England has always been trying to gain the opposite coasts of the continent. It would be a thankful task to write a special dissertation on this subject: "England and Japan, a Parallel." I only wish to point to the most outstanding facts in history, forbearing to bring details and to draw geographical parallels.

England had been struggling uninterruptedly for nearly three hundred years with France, which was trying to become a united nation and the object of this struggle was the opposite coast of the Atlantic ocean. England used even means to hinder France to become a united nation. Yes, even in former times England succeeded in obtaining Normandy,—the wealthy countries around the Garonne (Poitiers, Gascogne); for a certain time the whole North of France was English and Calais was occupied up to the time of Queen Mary. Japan is trying in the same way to bring into subjection the opposite coast and the adjoining countries. The names Korea, Manchuria and now the Invasion in Shanghai are milestones on Japan's way. In 1807 England suddenly attacked Copenhagen and the Danish fleet was taken away in disregard of international law.

England's Policy on the Continent

But England could not hinder France from becoming a united nation (China will probably also succeed despite all efforts made by Japan) and then turned towards the Flanders-Netherlands Coast. In 1815 the "Great Netherlands" were established. England supported the separation movement of the Walloons and forced France in 1830 to separate the present-day Belgium from the Netherlands and established later on with the help of Prussia the Kingdom of Belgium. England did not succeed in gaining the opposite coast, but it succeeded in dividing the coast into a great number of powerless nations. England pursued the same intentions on the Iberian Peninsula when it supported the establishment of Portugal. The alliance with Portugal goes as far back as the 16th Century. One may also point to the developments in Scandinavia, but these few items should be enough to serve as a suggestion to study history in that direction.

Japan is doing the same thing with China today—just at the very moment when China is trying to become a united nation. England succeeded in her domination of Europe, but only till 1918—since that date France has taken England's place. On February 2, 1932 the *South China Morning Post* in Hongkong wrote: "The suspicion—not easily removable—is that Japan . . . . is embarked upon an adventure, beginning with the inclusion of Manchuria in her domain, and ending with the absolute domination of Asia." At that date the parallel between England and Japan will be perfect.

Canton, March 8, 1932.

*"An answer to the editorial comment "Imperial Japan and Imperial Germany—A Parallel," which appeared in "The Review" November 21, 1931.

Gen. Shirakawa Makes Plea for Friendly Relations

General Y. Shirakawa, Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Shanghai area, issued a proclamation recently written in Chinese, copies of which numbering 200,000, were distributed among the Chinese in Chapei and its vicinity. In brief, the proclamation emphasizes the following points:

1.—Japan has always endeavored to cultivate friendly relations with the Chinese people.

2.—Japan has no ill-feeling against innocent and peaceful non-combatants among the Chinese, who should, therefore, seek to continue in the peaceful pursuits of life and rest assured that their lives will be fully safeguarded.

3.—Chinese militarists and their followers have menaced Japanese lives and property, which has necessitated the dispatch of Japanese forces to Shanghai and which have led to the recent clash.

4.—Japan has no territorial or other ambitions in Shanghai or its vicinity.

5.—Now that the Chinese military have been driven away, the Chinese people should cooperate with the Japanese in enhancing the friendly relations between the two peoples.

Foreign Missions Inquiry Commission Now in China

The American Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry Commission arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on the *s.s. Derfflinger* on March 11, and at once began a study of American Protestant foreign mission enterprises in Central China. The Commission consists of twelve men and three women.

The Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry has been instituted by a group of thirty-five prominent American laymen, who have voluntarily associsted themselves together for the purpose. These thirty-five men and women are known as the Directors of the Inquiry, and they are drawn, unofficially, from seven Protestant denominations, as follows: The Presbyterian Church in the U, S. A.; the Reformed Church in America (Dutch Reformed); the United Presbyterian; the Methodist Episcopal; the Congregational; the Protestant Episcopal; and the Northern Baptist.

The Inquiry is not under the auspices of any church, denomination or missionary society. The funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Inquiry will be contributed or raised by the Directors as individuals, and no part of the cost will be met by church or missionary organizations. The officers of the mission boards of all seven denominations have been consulted as the purpose and aims of the Inquiry, however, and have given their cordial approval to the plan.

The members of the Commission have been selected by the Directors because of their special training and fitness to estimate the various phases of missionary work. The membership of the Commission is as follows:

Dr. Wm. Ernest Hocking, *Chairman*, Alford Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University.

Dr. Frederic Woodward, *Vice-Chairman*, Vice-President of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, President of Brown Unviersity.

Edgar H. Betts of Troy, N. Y., business man and banker.

Dr. Arlo A. Brown, President of Drew University.

Charles Phillips Emerson, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Dean of the Medical School of the University of Indiana.

Mrs. William Ernest Hocking, wife of Dr. Hocking, interested in elementary education.

Henry S. Houghton, M.D., Dean of the Medical College of the University of Iowa.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College.

Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Church in New York City.

Albert L. Scott, President of Lockwood, Green Engineers, Inc. New York City.

Harper Sibley, lawyer and business man, of Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Harper Sibley, wife of Mr. Sibley, interested in religious and charitable work.

Dr. Henry C. Taylor, of Burlington, Vt., authority and writer on farm economics.

Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, of the Foreign Division of the Y.W.C.A.

The purpose of the Inquiry, as stated by the Directors, is "to aid American laymen to determine their attitude toward foreign missions, by reconsidering the functions of such missions in the world of today, and with this general aim:

(a) To make an objective appraisal of their activities in the fields visited;

(b) To observe the effect of Missions on the life of the peoples of the Orient;

(c) In the light of existing conditions and profiting, though not bound, by missionary experience, to work out a practical program for today, offering recommendations as to the extent to which missionary activities of every sort should be continued or changed."

In order that the study might be as genuinely impartial and thoroughly scientific as possible, the Directors of the Inquiry first requested the Institute of Social and Religious Research to make a preliminary survey of the facts in the field, and the Institute sent out a group for this purpose about a year ago, under the general direction of Galen M. Fisher. The confidential reports of this group are now in the possession of Commission.

The members of the Commission are accompanied by their wives, by Dr. D. Willard Lyon, for many years a Y.M.C.A. Secretary in China and now Professor of Philosophy in the California College in China, as a special adviser, and his wife, and by H. R. Bowler, as

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs the Peping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chinchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passenger's baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peping connections can be made with the Peping-Hankow Railway and with the Peping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Superintendent of Transportation.

Peping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

60-137

In the United States Court for China

ELIZABETH ISABELLA CONSTANCE MAY,
Plaintiff,
vs.
ELMER LAWSON MAY,
Defendant,

Cause No. 3421
Civil No. 1532
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 9th, 1932.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 9th day of March, 1932, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of March, 1932, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of March, 1932, Elizabeth Isabella Constance May, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 9th day of March, 1932:

NOW THEREFORE it is this 9th day of March, 1932, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 9th day of April 1932, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

In the United States Court for China

JULIA P. G. GJONVICH
Plaintiff,
vs.
TOM GJONV CH
Defendant.

Cause No. 3419
Civil No. 1530
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
March 22, 1932.
L. T. Kenake,
Assistant Clerk.

The Object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 22nd day of March, 1932, made application for the substitution for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of February, 1932, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of February, 1932, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since November 18, 1929, and that defendant's last known address was General Delivery, Post Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 22nd day of March, 1932, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China, this 22nd day of March, 1932.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

60-138

secretary, with a staff of assistants. They have already spent three months in India where they were cordially received by Government officials, missionaries and Indian Christians, and where every facility for studying the American missions in that country were placed at their disposal.

Cantonese Come North to Engage in Active Service

More than 400 junior officers of the army at Canton left that city for Shanghai last week to join the 19th Route Army. These men resigned their commissions in the South and are coming as private citizens in order not to cause any complications to their superiors or to the Chinese authorities in Shanghai. These officers have seen much fighting and constitute the cream of the Cantonese army under General Chen Chi-tang. They are being given posts in the 19th Route Army as they arrive at Kunshan or Soochow.

Some of the departing officers formerly served under General Tsai Ting-kai and General Chiang Kwang-nai, in the eighth route army in Canton. General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, has denied that he has done anything to prevent the "Ironsides" from passing through his province. The "Ironsides" arrived in Hunan last week and were due in Soochow or Nanking end this week or beginning of next.

America and Britain Withhold Recognition of Manchurian State

Referring to the request of the new Manchuria state for recognition by the United States the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* recalls that the Nine Power Treaty guaranteed the territorial and administrative integrity of China. The United States, he declares, has always regarded Manchuria as part of China and it is evident that, should any signatory of the Nine Power Treaty recognise the new Government of Manchuria, the United States would consider vigorously drawing its attention to that pact. This, the correspondent adds, would include Japan, which has not announced specifically her intentions in the matter. Nor, he concludes, have any other signatories to the Treaty indicated that they are considering recognition of the new state.

Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons March 16 that it would be premature to decide on the attitude of the British government towards events in Manchuria.

French Army Commander Dies in Shanghai

The death occurred in Shanghai March 19 of Colonel A. F. Marcaire commander-in-chief of French military forces in Shanghai, from pneumonia. Colonel Marcaire's death was the third death of a prominent member of the French community in Shanghai, this following closely the passing away in Hongkong March 16 of M. E. Koechlin, former French consul-general here who had left a week previously on his way to France, and the death shortly before that of M. du Pac de Marsoulies, prominent French lawyer. M. Koechlin's death was due to small-pox and M. du Pac's to pneumonia. It is recalled that all three of these prominent French citizens were together a dinner a short time before M. du Pac's death occurred.

Japanese Trade with China Heavily Hit

An official Japanese statement last week showed that during February, Japan's foreign trade saw an unfavorable balance of Yen 47,000,000, owing to an increased import of raw cotton, wheat, beans and iron in anticipation and the dull situation of raw silk export. Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the import trade figures recorded Yen 128,000,000, an increase of Yen 29,000,000, while export figures showed Y.80,000,000, a decrease of Y.10,000,000. The unfavorable trade figures since January this year totalled Y.93.000,000, which compared with the previous corresponding period recorded an increase of Y.87,000,000. An excess of export over import of gold specie showed only Y.70,000, which, if added to the January figures, totalled Y.37,000,000. As to the China trade, the export trade was heavily hit owing to the present disturbed situation in China, and the figures were put at Yen.11,000,000, a decrease of Y.10,000,000 or 48 per cent, while the import figures showed Y.21,000,000, an increase of 7 per cent. as compared with the previous corresponding period.

$5000 REWARD

for authoritative news of

Mr. S. M. HONG

項 松 茂

missing since January 30th, 1932

We wrote on February 8th, 1932, the following open letter to the Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Council:—

To the Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Dear Sir:

Our Branch Office situated in the corner of North Szechuen and Range Roads is now in the war area and our property valued at Tls. 100,000 is in danger of being either damaged or stolen. When the trouble started on January 29th, 11 of our staff failed to get out and are believed to have fallen into the Japanese hands. We do not know anything further about them.

On January 30th, our General Manager, Mr. S. M. Hong, personally went to the Range Road Office in an effort to save the missing staff and to protect our property. But he too was detained by the Japanese and whether he is now living or dead we are not in a position to say, all efforts at finding him having resulted in failure.

We are but one of the many victims in the present reign of terror and we have not the least intention to exaggerate our own importance. Your goodself is probably not personally responsible for all our misfortune. But we cannot but feel that the foreign authorities here have lamentably betrayed the full confidence of the Chinese people in this time of crisis.

Yours very truly,
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY CO., LTD.
F. D. ZAU,
Secretary.

More than a month has elapsed since we wrote the above letter. In spite of all our efforts to find Mr. Hong, living or dead, we know nothing definite except the one fact that Mr. Hong was arrested on January 30th by the Japanese authorities at the corner of North Szechuen and Range Roads.

What has become of Mr. Hong? Is he living or dead? If living, can we see him or hear from him? If dead, where is his corpse? At the very least, it is essential for us to have an authoritative documentary evidence which will prove to us that Mr. Hong is either living or dead; for that documentary evidence we are willing to offer a reward of $5,000.00!

Mr. Hong is a man of international renown. He is a business man and nothing but a business man. From humble beginnings he has founded and developed the present International Dispensary which has a well-known factory of its own and which has important connections with the leading firms all over the world.

Mr. Hong did take part in China's patriotic activities. While he counted among his acquaintances many Japanese friends, he too resented the recent Japanese aggression in Manchuria and under his order the International Dispensary have severed connection with their former Japanese friends.

The thing which troubles us most is this uncertainty and suspense. We want truth—true news about the fate of our General Manager, Mr. S. M. Hong. We hope a man like Mr. Hong cannot be spirited away like this; and we are willing to pay $5,000.00 to any person or party who will be the *first* to submit to us the authoritative news—borne out by documentary evidence—of the fate of Mr. S. M. Hong.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY CO., LTD.
581 Foochow Road, Shanghai

P.S.—We have previously stated that 11 of our staff in our Branch Office are believed to have fallen into the Japanese hands. We can now say definitely that they actually did fall into the Japanese hands and are believed to have been all killed. We attach herewith a photo showing how they were arrested by the Japanese.

No. 71.

WHAT IS BEHIND YOUR TELEPHONE?

The completion of the conversion of the Telephone System in the Settlement and Concession to automatic working is now not far off. Already six Exchanges are automatic; North Exchange, which has stood the present emergency so well, was converted recently. Only West Exchange now remains to be converted, and this also is nearing completion.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

SOCONY

EASY STARTING
QUICK PICK UP
POWER

GASOLINE

China's Military Leaders Relinquish Civil Posts

A *United Press* message from Nanking March 17 stated that the various warlords are making a somewhat concerted move to relinquish their concurrent posts as civil administrators. Five provincial governors submitted their resignations last week to the Central Government and others are expected to follow suit, offering to turn the civil administration over to the civil officials and devote their time and energy to military affairs only.

Prior to the convocation of the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee at Loyang practically all the heads of the Provincial Governments were military commanders. The recent Kuomintang conference at the emergency capital adopted the resolution, however, that for the purpose of achieving political stability military and civil affairs would be dealt with separately in future and military chiefs would be unable to become civil administrators.

General Liu Chih, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, was the first to resign. Other provincial governors who have resigned include General Hsu Yung-chang of Shansi, General Chen Tiao-yuan of Anhui, General Lu Ti-ping of Chekiang, General Ho Chen-chun of Hupeh, Admiral Yang Shu-chwang of Fukien and General Han Fu-chu of Shantung. Taiyuan dispatches report that the Shansi provincial government has already been reorganized with Chao Tai-wen, former President of the Control Yuan at Nanking as Chairman, to succeed General Hsu Yung-chang who now assumes charge of the military affairs of the province only. The reorganization of the Chekiang Government has also been reported, General Lu Ti-ping having relinquished his command of the 18th Division. General Lu and three other military commanders were appointed to provincial governorships by General Chiang Kai-shek just prior to his own resignation from the Chairmanship of the National Government. The National Government received a telegram from General Han Fu-chu March 17 also tendering his resignation from the Chairmanship of the Shantung Provincial Government. General Han formerly a veteran commander of the Kuominchun Army under General Feng Yu-hsiang, asked the Central Authorities that he be relieved of both his civil and military posts, recommending Li Shu-chun, Commissioner for Civil Affairs, to be his successor as Provincial Chairman and General Sun Tung-husan as Commander of the Third Route Army.

Chinese Chamber Entertains League Enquiry Commission

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Cathay Hotel Friday evening, March 18, to welcome the members of the League Enquiry Commission to Shanghai. More than 200 Chinese and foreign guests were present. The address of welcome was made by Wang Hsiao-lan, the Chairman. In the course of his address Mr. Wang said:

"We are convinced that Japan's aggression on China knows no bounds. She will push as far as she thinks the circumstances will permit. Whatever pledges are made these will not stop her. She is an opportunist in the fullest sense of the word. The problem confronting the League of Nations is, how to circumscribe Japan's activities? This is the definite responsibility of the League and in turn of this Commission of Inquiry. While we are overpowered with distress and disappointment, we are turning our eyes to you. Even if affairs in the Far East could be made to suit the desire of one Power, thus bringing the crisis to a temporary settlement, the danger of a world catastrophe will be only a matter of time. If the authority of the League of Nations should be smashed because of the developments in the Far East, it may lead to the martyrdom of the whole human race."

Japan's Desire for a Treaty with Indo-China

Mr. Nagaoka, the new Japanese Ambassador in Paris, according to a *Havas* telegram, is busily engaged in bringing to fruition the proposed agreement between Japan and Indo-China. Reference to the proposed treaty was made in the *Review* Feb. 13 (page 342). Mr. Nagaoka told the French newspapermen that he hoped an agreement would be reached; he said Japan hoped to realize friendly and neighborly relations with China and to secure a full and lasting peace with her.

The Sino-Japanese Crisis in Pictures

For several weeks *The Review* has been printing pictures of Chinese and Japanese military activities in the Shanghai area, showing military movements, trench life, devastated areas, refugees, etc. Many of these pictures were purchased at heavy expense, from photographers, professionals and amateurs, some of whom risked their lives in obtaining the pictures.

Owing to limitations of space, dozens of pictures could not be printed—hence we now desire to share them with our readers—at a price just sufficient to cover cost of printing, plus postage.

Persons desiring copies of pictures printed in *The Review* or others may obtain them, with descriptions printed on the back of each photographic print, by sending to the Picture Editor, the sum of $1 for each picture designed, the sizes ranging from 4-in. x 5-in., to 5-in. x 7-in.

The pictures are genuine photographic originals on glossy paper and not electrotype reproductions such as one sees on display in most post-card racks in the average shop.

Since the supply is limited, please write at once, stating number and type desired, enclosing check with order. For convenience use the attached coupon:

Picture Editor
The China Weekly Review
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai, China.

Please send me ..... original photographs showing war activities in the Shanghai district. I desire pictures showing .....

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My check for $..... is enclosed. Please send pictures to the following address:

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

60-141

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re. Estate of CHARLES A. STEWART Deceased	Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 129 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles A. Stewart, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, March 1932.

George C. Friedgen,
c/o United Kingdom Tobacco Co.
212 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

With reference to Customs Notification of the 14th March, 1932, notifying the introduction of the Polarisation system for the classification of sugar, the public is hereby notified that the new rates will be effective on all shipments applied for on and after the 1st April, 1932, including sugar bonded before that date.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs House,
Shanghai, 19th March, 1932.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

In accordance with Government instructions, the public is hereby notified that Nitrate of Ammonia has been added to the List of Restricted Articles, and henceforth may be released by the Customs only on production of covering Government huchao and Ts'ai-Chêng Pu's extra-provincial Yuntan.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,

Shanghai, 17th March, 1932.

Men and Events

M. Rene Laurenz, member of the staff of the *Journal de Shanghai*, was married last week to Mrs. Margaret Bermer, formerly of Richmond, Virginia.

Louis Beale has been appointed to succeed H. J. Brett as British Commercial Secretary in Shanghai. Mr. Brett is due to retire on March 31.

Teng Mien-jen has been appointed Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance, succeeding Yeh Ta-cheng, who has been transferred as Counsellor to the Ministry.

Lieut. General Kotaro Nakamura, new commander of Japanese military forces in China proper, arrived at Tientsin March 17. The former commander, Lieut.-General Kashi, departed for Japan on March 19.

The death occurred in London March 16 of Henry Edward Sly, formerly a British consul-general in China. Mr. Sly served for a considerable time at Yunnanfu. He retired from the consular service in 1925.

Hu Shih-tse and Hsia Tung-fa have been appointed as the Chinese Government delegates to the forthcoming 16th annual international labor conference to be convened at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* records that Japan was termed "an international outlaw and a nation that should be treated as such," by Rev. Dr. Clarence Reed of the first Unitarian Church in Oakland, at a recent Sunday service.

Li Kuo-chien, chairman of the Board of Directors, has been appointed general manager of the China Merchants Steams Navigation Co. General Chen Ming-shu, Minister of Communications, is to be concurrently supervisor of the Company.

Dr. Ernest Tso, M. D., 1919 Harvard University and formerly chief of the Division of Pediatrics of Peiping Union Medical College, has recently arrived in Shanghai and has established his office at the New National Y. W. C. A. building on Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn returned from Manila end of last week and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham at the American Consulate-General, where she will remain until April 1. After that date she will be at home at the Cathay Mansions.

Paul S. Crawley, who has been in the local American jail since January 9, will appear for trial before Judge Milton D. Purdy in the United States Court for China on Tuesday, April 5, on charges of exporting opium from China and importing opium into the United States.

The National Government last week formally appointed General Chiang Kai-shek concurrently chief of the board of general staff. General Chiang was recently made Chairman of the Military Commission, which automatically placed him in command of China's army, navy and air forces.

The death occurred March 18 of Cheng Kia-ching, Chinese judge of the former French Concession District court. Mr. Cheng was 66 years of age and a native of Haining district of Chekiang province. He is survived by his widow, and son, Cheng Tse-kao, a well-known Chinese lawyer in Shanghai.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Foreign Minister, arrived at Hankow March 17 from Loyang, where he had been attending the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee. Dr. Wang was entertained at dinner by the Cosmopolitan Club of Wuhan and later embarked on the steamer *Kungwo* for Nanking.

The vulnerability of Japan to an air attack from the United States is stressed in an article in the March issue of *Liberty*, under the title, "Are We Ready for a War with Japan?" Mr. Mitchell says that all Japanese towns along the water courses can be attacked by air from Hawaii. Alaska, he says, is the keypoint of the whole Pacific.

A Nanking message says that negotiations are being conducted between the Ministry of Communications and representatives of British and American radio manufacturers for the purchase of high-powered transmitting apparatus. The new equipment is be used for direct international radio communication with Europe and America, displacing the present detours via Manila.

Loyang, the city to which the capital of China was recently removed, not being supplied with electricity, the Executive Yuan has decided to appropriate the sum of $6[illegible],000 from the National Treasury for the installation of an electric power plant in that ancient city. The National Reconstruction Bureau has been entrusted with the planning and construction of the proposed plant.

Lt. and Mrs. A. W. Cockrell were hosts on Monday afternoon, March 21, at a cocktail party and farewell reception for Lt. and Mrs. Wm. J. Scheyer, who departed this week for the United States. Some fifty guests were present including Col. Hooker and staff officers of the Marine Corps. Lt. Scheyer served for a considerable period as Marine Intelligence Officer at Shanghai, following which he accompanied the Marine rifle team to Peiping and Tientsin.

Among the "war trophies" found by the Japanese after the evacuation from the Shanghai area by the Nineteenth Route Army was a large and comprehensive book on the art of war. Translated from the German, this text-book in red and blue ink vividly illustrated the mass formation, and manoeurvring, of front line troops. The importance of mobility, the use of aircraft, and the usefulness of trench warfare are all explained and described in the big book.

The Ministry of Education is investigating the damages and loss suffered by various cultural institutions in Shanghai as a result of bombardment by the Japanese forces since January 28. Three high officials of the Ministry, including two counsellors and one sectional chief, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking during the week to compile a report on the Commercial Press, the Chinan and Tungchi Universities and other educational and cultural institutions.

The *Japan Chronicle* says the Education Department authorities are at their wits' end how school teachers should explain the status of the new Manchurian State to their students as, seeing that the creation of a new Free State in Manchuria is an actuality and that it is equally true that General Chang Hsueh-liang and his clique has lost all influence, it is impossible to use the old text-books. The *Chronicle* says the educational authorities are to leave the school teachers concerned to give what explanations they see fit.

The China Hong List for 1932

The China Hong List for 1932, published by the *North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd.*, Shanghai, made its appearance last week, fully up to the standard set during its many decades of publication. With a total of more than a thousand pages there is little information that any one would want to know about Shanghai or about the principal outports that is not contained within its attractive red covers. The very complete business directory lists the names of firms alphabetically, together with their Chinese hong names, telegraphic addresses, telephone numbers, lists of employees and, in some instances, lists of agencies held by the various firms. The street directory lists the streets in alphabetical order, and the residents in numerical order. Residents are also classed alphabetically, with their business affiliations indicated. In addition residents are also classified alphabetically in another table with their home addresses appended. In addition to all this information, not only as regards Shanghai but including more than four score of other cities in China, there are many other features and tables which make the China Hong List an indispensable companion for all professional and business men located in this part of the world.

Captain Dollar Celebrates 88th Birthday

Capt. Robert Dollar, veteran of Pacific shipping, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday at San Rafael, California, March 20. He received felicitations from friends in many parts of the world. He told newspaper correspondents that he had seen many economic depressions during his life; the present depression was nothing new. Asked concerning his views as to what was his greatest achievement, Captain Dollar said he considered it to be his establishment of a round-the-world freight and passenger service in the face of unanimous predictions that it would prove a failure.

Hiram Johnson Comments Bitterly on Public's Money Madness

"A sordid tale at once grotesque and tragic" was Senator Hiram Johnson's description of the history of America's foreign loans, in his address to the Senate March 17 reviewing the Senate's Finance Committee's recent foreign loan investigation. Commenting bitterly on the American peoples "money madness," Mr. Johnson fiercely attacked the international bankers who, he declared, exploited their investors. Mr. Johnson declared that such exploitation was "shameful and even infamous,"

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UNABLE TO SLEEP.
Australian Clergyman's Experience.

"I was severely ill with double pneumonia," states the Rev. D. A. C. Packett, of Natimuk, Victoria, "and afterwards, through poverty of blood, I was never really well and strong. I had a lot of study to do, and gradually lost my appetite, and could not sleep at night.

"I was recommended to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after doing so for three weeks I felt definite improvement. I am glad to say that the course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me much good by remedying these distressing complaints. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me all that is claimed for them. Otherwise I would not give this testimonial."

The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so beneficial for such cases, as in all cases where the system is run down through impoverished blood, is simply because they are specially designed to create new supplies of rich pure blood to make good the deficiency.

In this they are definitely successful, and thus the digestive organs are strengthened, appetite increased, nervous and physical strength restored. All chemists can supply Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

60-143

Who's Who in China

Li Yung-fang, author and university professor; born in Lan Hsien, Hopei, October 29, 1887; got B.A. in 1911, and M.A. in 1913, at Peking University; went to U.S.A. for his advanced education, studied in the University of Chicago, 1914-17, summer quarters; after his return being an associate professor of Old Testament, in Yenching University 1921-28; promoted to be the Dean of the School of Religion, at the same University, 1926-28; he went to England to enter the King's College, London University, London, in the winter of 1928; after he returned, professor in the Department of Biblical Literature concurrently the Head of the Department of Church Administration and Worship School of Religion, Yenching University, 1929; author of "The Characters of the Old Testment" "An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament" "Fragments Excavated in Palestine" and "Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha;" address: Yenching University, Peiping.

李榮芳
Li Yung-fang

李榮芳，河北嵐縣人，年四十六歲，一九一一年，得文科學士，一九一三年，得文科碩士於北京大學，繼赴美留學，一九一四年至一七年，入支加哥大學，返國後，一九二一至二八年，任嘗約助理教授於燕京大學，一九二六至二八年，升任宗教系教務長於該校，一九二八年冬季，入英國倫敦大皇教學院，回國後，供職於燕京大學校，任聖經文學家教授，並長教堂管理科及宗教信仰系，並著有宗科學書籍多種。

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by accumulation of waste matter in your intestines, causing you to feel listless, pessimistic and only half-well? If so, take a few doses of Pinkettes, the splendid little laxative and liver pills.

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There is nothing to equal Pinkettes for constipation, torpid liver, biliousness, sick headaches, facial blemishes and bad breath.

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OCCASIONALLY

THEY KEEP YOU FIT

60-144

Colonel Tan Teh Hwang

The subject of this sketch (photo herewith) is Col. Tan Teh Hwang, (唐德煌) Director of the Communications Department of the 19th Route Army, who is a native of Tsi-Kiang, Hunan, at present 42 years old. During his boyhood, he attended the Naval Academy with distinction where he was awarded a Government scholarship. He was then sent to England for advanced education in naval tactics. While in England, Director Tang attended the Coronation Ceremony of the reigning King of Great Britain, George V. Director Tang participated in the 1918 Revolution for the overthrow of the Manchu House and was also active in the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai, when

the latter attempted to make himself Emperor of China. He soon retired from politics and joined the Government Railway Service, having served on the Government Canton - Hankow Railways in various capacities for fourteen years. When the Northern Punitive Expedition was launched in 1927, Col. Tang joined the Army service and first served in the 11th Army. When the 11th Army was reorganized into the 19th Route Army his unrivaled ability and experience as an expert in matters of communications won special recognition of the High Commands of the Army. Besides his substantive post as chief Adjutant to the Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking Area, which he has held since the transfer of the 19th Route Army from Kiangsi to the Shanghai-Nanking Line regions, he has been made concurrently Director of the Communications Department of the Army. He has the onerous duty of managing and directing all the means of army communication on land, water and air. It is largely due to the efficient and expert management of all the means of communication that the movements of the troops of the Army have been executed with utomost efficiency and speed.

Chinese Take Umbrage at Lord Lytton's Remarks

The statement made by Lord Lytton, head of the League Enquiry Commission before the Association of Chinese Universities last week, that "it is not possible for any nation to cultivate hatred and hostility towards other countries and then expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude," has evoked a storm of criticism from Chinese public men and Chinese newspapers which allege that these remarks were directed particularly at China. A spokesman for Mr. Lytton has denied the allegation made by the Chinese press which assumed that China was the target of Lord Lytton's remarks. The spokesman declared that the remarks were merely meant in a general way.

CHINESE-JAPANESE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS HANG IN THE BALANCE

(*Continued from page 110*)

the withdrawal to Japan proper, which will be conducted after permanent peace is guaranteed.

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The following resume of the text of the resolution drafted by the special drafting commission of the League Assembly at Geneva on March 10 was telegraph by *Rengo* to the Japanese newspapers. This covers, for practical purposes, the Resolution as it was eventually adopted.

"The Assembly, considering that the provisions of the Covenant are entirely applicable in the present dispute, more particularly regarding: first, the principle of scrupulous respect for treaties; second, the undertaking entered into by the members of the League to respect and preserve, against external aggression, territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League; third, their obligation to submit any dispute to procedure of peaceful settlement.

Recalling the principles formulated by M. Aristide Briand in his declaration of December 10, 1931, which the twelve members of the Council again invoked in their appeal to the Japanese Government on February 16 when it was stated that no violation upon territorial integrity nor any assault against political independence of a member of the League committed in violation of Article 10 ought to be recognised as valid and effective by the members of the League.

Seeing that the principles of international conduct and methods for settlement of disputes between members of the League above mentioned are in complete harmony with the Pact of Paris, which, with the Covenant of the League forms one of the pillars of the organization of world peace and whereof Article 2 stipulates that the high contracting parties recognize that settlement or solution of all differences or conflicts of whatever nature or origin which may arise between them shall not be sought except by pacific means.

Awaiting the decision which may fully be adopted for the settlement of dispute wherewith seized, the Assembly proclaims that it is incumbent upon all members of the League not to recognise any situation, treaty or agreement which might be attained by means which are contrary to the Covenant of the League.

Paragraph 2. The Assembly affirming that it is contrary to the settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute under threat of military pressure from one or other parties, recalls the resolutions adopted by the Council on September 30, October 10, 1931, with the collaboration of both the parties, and recalls also it resolution of March 4, which also was adopted with the collaboration with both the parties with a view to definite cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Japanese forces, and takes note that the Powers with special interests in the Shanghai Concessions are prepared to offer their help to this end;

Paragraph 3. The Assembly in view of the application formulated on January 20 by the Chinese Government regarding the application to the dispute the procedure provided for in Article 15 of the Convenant of the League.

In view of the demand formulated on February 12 by the Chinese Government regarding convening of the Assembly to deal with the dispute in conformity with Article 15, paragraph 9 of the Covenant, and being of the opinion that it is seized with the totality of the dispute as forming a subject of the Chinese Government's request and that it is obliged to apply the conciliation procedure as provided for in paragraph 3 Article 15 of the Covenant and if need be to the procedure of recommendations provided for in paragraph 4 of the same Article.

Decides on the constitution of a committee of 19 members, namely, president of the Assembly who will be president of the committee, members of the Council except the parties to the dispute, and representatives of six other members who will be elected by secret ballot; this committee exercising its duties in the name and under the control of the Assembly, shall be charged, firstly to report as soon as possible, upon cessation of hostilities and conclusion of arrangements with the object of making the said cessation of hostilities as well as to regulate the retreat of the Japanese forces in conformity with the resolution of the Assembly dated March 4: secondly to follow the execution of the resolutions adopted by the Council on September 30 and October 10, 1931: thirdly to prepare draft agreements to be submitted to the Assembly with a view to facilitating settlement of the dispute in conformity to Article 15 paragraph 3 of the Covenant of the League: fourthly to propose, if necessary, to the Assembly to invite the Court of International Justice to give its consultative opinion: fifthly, to prepare eventually a draft report provided for in Article 15 paragraph 4 of the Covenant of the League: sixthly to propose any urgent measure which may seem necessary: seventhly to present a first report to the Assembly as early as possible and at the latest by May 1, 1932: eighthly, to request the Council to communicate to the Committee with such remarks as may seem necessary for documentation, which it feels compelled to transmit to the Assembly.

Sir John Simon suggested "strengthening and widening" the resolution by reference to the Kellogg Pact in the clause wherein the League declines to recognise treaties, etc., enforced by means contrary to the Covenant. This modification was adopted.

The Assembly's resolution was communicated to the American delegation with the request to cooperate, if necessary, in maintaining order in the proposed evacuated zone in Shanghai. The American delegation expressed its deep satisfaction at the efforts of Sir John Simon to bring the action of the League into harmony with the Stimson note and letter to Senator Borah with a view to mutually strengthening action in the Far East.

Wise Words by Prominent Chinese Bank Manager

A comprehensive review of financial and economic conditions in China during the year ending December 3, 1931, was given by Chang Kai-ngau, General Manager of the Bank of China, at the annual meeting of shareholders held at the Chinese Bankers' Association Building in Shanghai March 19. At the close of his remarks Mr. Chang said, "We must give up our old and obsolete ideas, we must put aside jealousies, suspicion and self-complacency, and abandon the habit of words in favor of action. Then, internal conditions will improve, domestic warfare will be avoided, and the change in the thoughts and actions of our people will result in a greater measure of international cooperation. Misunderstanding between China and the other Powers will then disappear, and we shall be able to lend a hand in establishing peace not only in the Far East but throughout the world. I therefore venture to say that there must be a complete change of human mentality before world prosperity can be restored.

George Gorman Joins Staff of Japanese Paper in Dairen

George Gorman, correspondent in North China and Manchuria for the London *Daily Telegraph*, has joined the editorial staff of the *Manchuria Daily News*, organ of the South Manchuria Railway published at Dairen. Mr. Gorman will contribute a special column of comment which appears on the front page under the heading, "Facing Facts in Manchuria." Mr. Gorman is using a Japanese pseudonymn, "P. Ohara." Mr. Gorman, who is of British nationality, was editor of the Japanese owned English-language *North-China Standard*, published in Peiping for several years but which was discontinued more than a year ago. Since that time Mr. Gorman has been correspondent for the *London Daily Telegraph*, stationed in Peiping and Mukden.

Karakhan Says Soviets Are Observing the Portsmouth Treaty

A *Tass* telegram from Moscow 22 quoted a comprehensive statement by M. Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, in a lengthy conversation with the Japanese Ambassador, to the general effect that the Soviet Government is pursuing a consistent policy of peace, that the Soviets are strictly observing the Portsmouth treaty and trust that the Japanese Government and its representatives in Manchuria will likewise observe the obligations imposed upon Japan by the Portsmouth treaty. Ambassador Hirota denied various reports concerning Japanese movements and actions which had appeared in the Russian press.

Soviet Aims in Manchuria

BY MAXWELL. S. STEWART

This article by Maxwell S. Stewart, former member of the faculty of Yenching University, Peiping, was written before the Japanese military occupation of the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the city of Harbin. It appeared originally in the Chinese Christian Student, N. Y.

Despite the fact that North Manchuria has long been regarded as a Russian sphere of interest, the Soviet Government has conducted itself with surprising restraint in the conflict which has been raging between Japan and China for the control of China's Three Eastern Provinces. The seemingly disinterested attitude of the Soviet Union has been particularly inexplicable when one recalls that but two brief years ago war was narrowly averted when local Chinese authorities attempted to seize control of the jointly owned Chinese Eastern Railway.

The occasional notes that have been forwarded to Tokyo regarding the present crisis by Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, have been so moderate in tone that it has been rumored in some quarters that Japan and Russia were working according to a pre-established understanding. For some persons no other hypothesis seemed to explain adequately the sudden passivity of a country which had long been held up as a menace to the peace of the world.

It has been remarkable, moreover, that while representatives of all of the leading nations of the world, members of the League and non-members alike, have been called to Geneva and Paris in an effort to avert hostilities, the country whose interests in the affair are greater than any other save China and Japan themselves has not even been invited to the discussions. This fact is particularly curious when it is recalled that the Soviet Union has been invited to Geneva on other occasions when its interest in the discussion was not any more obvious than during the recent crisis. Although not a member of the League of Nations, the Soviet Union sent a strong delegation to the various meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference and later participated in the Commission of Enquiry for European Union. As a signatory of the Kellogg Pact, there were fully as strong technical grounds for requesting that a representative from Soviet Russia meet with the Council of the League as there was for asking the cooperation of the United States.

Many Russians frankly believe that Japan's advance in Manchuria is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and that China has suffered chiefly as an innocent bystander. A substantial amount of evidence from Japanese sources tends to confirm this theory.

Japan Versus Soviets

For example, an article by George Bronson Rea in the *Japan Times* sets forth as the major excuse for the Japanese invasion of Manchuria the necessity of consolidating its defense against the Soviet Union. Mr. Rea asserts that "for all practical purposes the Chinese have allied themselves with Russia against Japan ... which has created a situation no self-respecting military organization would tolerate in any other part of the world." He particularly emphasized the danger of a Russian flank attack from Mongolia and stresses the great military strength which Russia will have upon the completion of the Five-Year Plan. It is of more than passing significance that Mr. Rea's articles were printed in Japan during the present crisis despite the strict censorship that is known to exist.

Further confirmation of the view that the Japanese are consciously preparing for an attack against Soviet Russia may be obtained in an article by Rodney Gilbert in the *New York Herald-Tribune* of December 16, 1931, based on information brought from Japan by recent visitors. Mr. Gilbert declares that the basis of the wholehearted popular support which has been given to the military authorities in the recent crisis lies in the "newfound but almost universal conviction that relations with Soviet Russia are rapidly approaching a breakdown" and that "Manchuria must be a secure source of food supply and a secure base of operations if it (war with Russia) ever does come." The invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces is attributed to the influence of a group of younger military officers organized as a sort of "Fascist" movement which is directed chiefly against the alleged growing Red sentiment in the universities and labor organizations of Japan.

Although it is impossible to disentangle the basic motives for the Japanese *coup*, it is significant enough that the Japanese advance has given them an immense strategical advantage in case of war with Russia. It matters not to the Soviet Government whether this advantage was the primary or the secondary aim of the occupation. One could scarcely imagine a situation involving greater provocation, short of actual invasion.

On at least three occasions Moscow has entered protests with the Japanese Government. Early in the conflict when Japanese troops seized a short section of the Chinese Eastern Railway and arrested Soviet officials, Litvinov dispatched a note of protest which apparently was heeded by Tokyo. On November 14 Moscow sent another note calling attention to the Japanese assurances that events in Manchuria would not be permitted to bring harm to the interests of the Soviet Union and warning against any steps that would paralyze the operation of the C. E. R. Litvinov also protested against the Japanese allegations that Chinese troops were receiving Soviet aid. This protest was reinforced on November 20 by a third note, conciliatory in tone, which stated that the Soviet Government cannot but watch with "serious alarm" the extension of Japanese military operations in northern Manchuria in a way to involve Soviet interests. After capturing Tsitsihar the Japanese ceased their northward march and no other incidents have occurred to intensify Russo-Japanese friction.

Russia's Five-Year Plan

Throughout the entire affair it seems fair to say that Russia's primary concern has been to maintain peace. Realizing the grave danger of the situation, she has determined to keep out of war if it were humanly possible to do so. The Soviets feel that many of the Western capitalistic nations would like nothing better than to see Japan and Russia engaged in a first class war. It will be recalled that in December the Soviet Government expelled a member of one of the foreign legations in Moscow on the charge that he had tried to induce a Russian citizen to assassinate the Japanese Ambassador.

But despite all provocation the Soviet Union is determined that nothing shall prevent the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan, and not even the seizure of the Chinese Eastern itself would be likely to cause a repercussion serious enough to justify an interruption of its program at the present moment. The old idea of national honor is practically non-existent in present-day Russia. In its place there has been built a jealousy for the rights and interests of the working class. This latter concept, vital though it is, is not likely to lead to a conflict to preserve the military prestige of the country at the expense of privation by the masses.

In a recent article Louis Fischer, authority on Soviet foreign relations, declared that many years ago Lenin had urged the cession of the C. E. R. to China, but that the action had been blocked at the insistence of Sun Yatsen who had no desire to strengthen the old war-lord Chang Tso-lin by giving him such a valuable property. The C. E. R. has always been a political liability to the Soviet Government, and if it were not for the fact that its return would only serve to enrich some militarist clique, it is probable that it would have been disposed of long before this. However, as a vital link between Vladivostock and European Russia, it might be disastrous for the railway to fall into hostile hands. Consequently the people of Russia are fervently hoping that Japan will keep her hands off.

Under the circumstances, it is obvious that any suggestion of Soviet-Japanese cooperation in Manchuria is absurd. Soviet Russia has consistently opposed imperialist aggression whenever it has appeared in any portion of the world. Most Russians are frankly hostile to Japan, remembering the Siberian invasion of 1918.

This recent affair, however, has come much too close home to permit any action to be taken which might be seized upon by Japanese militarists as a pretext for war. There is a widespread feeling in Russia that the reason why the Soviet Union was not invited to Geneva was because the Powers were secretly backing Japan in the hope that the latter country might get involved in a dispute with Russia which would prevent the completion of the Five-Year Plan. Consequently Moscow has sought to foil this plot by deliberately lying low even though it thereby allowed the temporary success of Japanese aggression.

Mr. Kinney in Futile Mission to America

(*Japan Chronicle, March 13*)

Recording the arrival of the Tatsutamaru at Yokohama, the *Japan Times* says:

"Among the notables aboard were: Henry W. Kinney advisor to the South Manchuria Railway for the past six years. Mr. Kinney had been abroad to study the reaction of the American people to the Manchurian incident. In a statement to the *Times* he said, "The reaction of the American people to the present situation is regrettable. While they have come to regard the Manchurian fighting as perhaps a rather strong action, at the same time, they seem to think it might be justified, if not condoned. Their views on Shanghai were openly hostile. The press has bitterly attacked the Japanese Government on their stand in Shanghai. It is probable that the American public has been led into believing that the articles that appear in newspapers of a popular type are absolutely authentic. It is greatly to be doubted if this is so. Mr. Kinney does not know the reason for his unexpected recall. However he will aid the League Commission in their investigations. It was very evident that Mr. Kinney's trip to the States has borne bitter fruit. This may be gained by his vehemence in denouncing sensational journalism and the tabloid press."

That is *very interesting*. It is also completely futile to put all the blame on the tabloid press, to whom the personal touch is of much more news value than the affairs of nations. Besides, for one article in the American press with any Chinese influence, paid or unpaid, behind it, there are a hundred with Japanese influence, paid or unpaid. It is sad that people are so hard to convince, but it is not the least use being vehement about it.

Modern Children are Fortunate.

Children of to-day have a twenty-five per cent better chance of good health than had children of fifty years ago. This, of course, is due to the great advance in the knowledge of the parents in matters pertaining to child welfare. Parents do not now dose their children weekly with nauseating purgatives, whether they need them or not. Instead, they watch their habits carefully, and when their natural functions become irregular, but not before, they give them Baby's Own Tablets. This is wise policy, for the less medicine a child has to take, the better.

Baby's Own Tablets, the latest product of science for the very young, are recommended for babies and children up to six, when they require a gentle and harmless laxative. The tablets are pleasant in taste and appearance which adds to their usefulness. Baby's Own Tablets act soothingly, as a regulator of stomach and bowels, allay simple fever, colds and croup, check diarrhoea, expel worms, whilst during teething they are invaluable, easing the pains and thus enabling baby to enjoy health-giving sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiates or narcotics, but only the very best ingredients known to science to-day for the general maintainance of health in children. Obtainable from stores and druggists everywhere.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Steady — Business Done 1,100,000 Shares — March 23, 1932

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Mar.21	Tues. Mar. 22
23½	3⅛	—	Adams Express	4½	4½
182¾	62¼	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	78¾	78½
42¾	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	10⅝	10½
129¾	54½	*4.00	American Can	66¼	66¼
51¾	4⅝	—	American &ForeignPower	5⅛	5
81½	2¼	—	American& For. Power W.	2⅜	2½
58½	12⅜	.50	American Smelting	13½	13
201¾	107¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	121¼	119
132¾	64	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	83¼	82¼
80¾	23⅛	3.00	American Waterworks	29¼	30
43¼	8⅝	—	Anaconda Copper	8⅝	8¾
295½	84½	*4.00	Auburn Automobiles	86½	87
87⅞	12¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	15¾	15¾
70⅜	16¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	20½	18⅝
76½	34¾	*3.00	Borden Company	39½	39⅞
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	10¼	10
45¾	10¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	14⅜	14⅛
131½	26⅝	—	Case J. I.	34⅞	34⅞
54⅛	13¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	13½	14
25¾	10⅛	1.00	Chrysler	11⅛	11¼
20¾	5	.30	Cities Service, Co.	6	5⅞
45⅝	11⅝	150	Columbia Gas & Electric	13⅞	14
12	3	.30	Commonwealth &Southern	3⅞	3¾
2¾	⅜	—	" warr.	½	⅝
109⅝	54¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	63¼	63
12	5⅝	—	Continental Oil	6	6
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	43¾	43⅛
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1½	1½
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	52	52¼
107	46¾	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	49⅝	49¼
185¾	78	5.00	Eastman Kodak	77¾	77⅝
61	6¼	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	8⅛	7¾
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	3¾	Mutl.
54¾	17⅞	1.00	General Electric	19½	20
56	28¼	3.00	General Foods	37⅞	38¼
48	18	2.00	General Motors	18	18
84⅛	20⅛	5.00	General Railway Signal	Mutl.	23⅞
38¾	9¼	1.00	Gillette	20½	20½
42⅛	14½	1 60	Gold Dust	17⅞	18⅛
20⅞	8⅜	—	Goodrich Rubber	4⅛	3⅞
52¾	12⅞	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	Mutl.	16½
22⅝	5	.50	Granby	Mutl.	Mutl.
62½	14¼	2.00	International Cement	14¼	13½
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	1	1
60½	22	1.80	International Harvester	22¾	22⅛
20⅛	7	—	International Nickel	7⅛	8
38¾	7	—	International Tel.& Tel.	8⅞	8⅞
80¾	15⅝	—	Johns Manville	18⅛	17⅞
31½	8¾	—	Kennecott	8¾	8½
27¾	1¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	1¼	1⅛
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	57	56
63½	23¼	3.00	Loew's: Inc	28⅞	29
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	15⅞	15⅞
19	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	Mutl.	Mutl.
29¼	6⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	9½	9¼
40⅞	15	2.00	Nash Motors	15⅛	14½
108½	34½	3.00	National City Bk. bid price	49½	Mutl.
14¾	4⅛	—	Nevada Consolidated Co.	4⅛	4⅛
132¼	24⅞	—	New York Central	28⅝	28⅛
90¼	26	10%S	North American Aviation	33⅝	34
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	34	34⅝
11⅞	3½	—	Packard Motors	3⅝	3¾
50¼	5½	—	Paramount—Publix Corp	8¼	7⅞
64	16⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	17¼	17⅛
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	2½	2⅜
16⅝	3⅞	—	Phillips Petroleum	5½	5¼
96	44⅝	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	55½	55
27½	5⅛	—	Radio Corporation	7⅜	7¼
24½	2¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	4	4
54½	32⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	37½	37
63¼	28	2.50	Sears Roebuck	31	31⅛
10¼	2½	—	Shell Union	3¼	3⅜
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	8⅛	8⅛
26½	8⅜	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9⅝	9½
54½	28⅜	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	30⅞	30⅞
88¾	25⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	28½	28¼
53½	25¾	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	28⅞	29
26¼	9⅞	1.00	Texas Corporation	11¾	11¾
55¾	19½	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	22	22
18	2	—	Trans America	4	4
72	27⅛	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	32⅛	32
205⅛	65	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	76¼	76
38⅞	9¾	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	13	13
31¼	7½	40	United Corporation	8⅝	8⅜
37½	15⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	19⅜	19¾
20⅜	3½	—	U.S. Rubber	4⅝	4½
152⅜	35½	2.00	U.S. Steel	42⅞	42⅝
76¾	11	—	Vanadium	14¾	15
20⅜	2⅛	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	2⅜	2⅜
107¾	19⅞	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	27¼	27⅞
72⅝	35	2.40	Woolworth	42¾	42¾
*plus extras			Call Money	2½ %	2½ %

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International Dispensary Manager, Captured by Japanese, Still Missing

The International Dispensary, corner of Range and North Szechuen Roads, Shanghai, is offering a reward of $5,000 for information which will clear up the question as to what has become of their manager, S. M. Hong, who was seized by Japanese Marines January 29, together with other employees of the dispensary, and has not been heard of since. His son, L. H. Hong, has written to Lord Lytton, chairman of the League Commission, relating the circumstances and asking for his help in securing the return of his father. The son in his letter says he is quite ready to forgive the Japanese if they will only return his father.

Details were given on page 373 of the Feb. 20 issue of *The Review* concerning the disappearance of the Rev. Tsiang Z-zu, pastor of the Fitch Memorial Church in Shanghai. Nothing has been heard of him so far. More than ten thousand Chinese civilian residents of the Shanghai area are reported missing and the Chinese newspapers contain many advertisements giving details of such missing persons.

This picture shows Japanese marines in the act of arresting and carrying away the staff of the International Dispensary, a Chinese concern in Hongkew. The head office has since been offering a reward of $5,000 for information regarding the whereabouts of the manager (see advertisement elsewhere in this issue).

Chinese Appoint Committee to Deal with Unemployment Situation

Following the example of the Foreign Settlement authorities, a committee has been appointed by the Chinese authorities to consider the best means of affording relief to the laborers who have been thrown out of jobs as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai states that 240,396 laborers have been rendered idle as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, this including 169,004 who were until the outbreak of hostilities employed by Chinese-owned factories in Chapei, Nantao, Pootung and the eastern and western areas of the International Settlement.

A committee composed of representatives of 16 leading Chinese government organs and public organizations, including the Social Affairs Bureau, the Public Safety Bureau, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Chinese Ratepayers Association, and the Chinese Cotton Mill-Owners Association, has been formed to deal with the situation.

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

March 17, 1932,

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE			Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York		Stock		50	—
Argentine Government	6 %	May 1,	1960	61	10.26
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct. 15,	1957	23½	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 %	Oct. 1,	1969	87½	5.82
Chile Government	6 %	Sep. 1,	1961	14	—
Republic of Finland	6½%	Sep. 1,	1956	53½	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½%	Oct. 1,	1954	55	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Apr. 15,	1958	38½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Oct. 15,	1960	36	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 %	May 1,	194837	½	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 %	Aug. 1,	194826	⅜	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 %	Dec. 1,	195190	⅞	7.91
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 %	July 1,	195414		—
City of Milan	6½%	Apr. 1,	195267	¾	10.34
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½%	Sep. 1,	195913		—
Republic of Peru	6 %	Oct. 1,	1961	6 ¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 %	Apr. 1,	195535		—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 %	Oct. 1,	194060	⅝	—
Saxon Public Works	6½%	May 1,	195117		—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½%	May 1,	194?80		7.62
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 %	Jan. 1,	2000	8 ¼	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 %	Jan. 1,	194758		—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 %	May 1,	195781	¼	6.52
International Match Corporation	5 %	Jan. 15,	194137	½	—
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 %	May 1,	194?51	½	—
National Steel Corp.	5 %	Apr. 1,	195679	½	6.75
Japanese Government	6½%	Feb. 1,	195468	¾	10.05
Japanese Government	5½%	May 1,	196559	½	1.93

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	57½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	60	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	58	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	39	—
Shanghai-NankingRailway	5 %	1904/08	36½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/38	65½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	18	—
Tientsin-PukowRailway	5 %	1908/09	12	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

PRESIDERT MONROE, Jan. 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

Form U. S. of America.

Cotton Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	126
Cotton Thread, other kinds	*Pls.*	9
,, Raw	*Bls.* 701 ,,	1,304
Aluminium Ingots	,,	33
,, Sheets	,,	368
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	375
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Leather, Patent, Coloured	,,	12
Milk, Evaporated	,,	38
Oranges, Fresh	,,	250
Paints	,,	23
Pitch	,,	467
Chocolate	*Lb.*	351
Rubber, Packing	,,	535
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	1
Bedsteads	,,	8
Motor-cars	,,	8
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	30
Shoes	*Pairs*	216
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	8
Enamels	*Galls.*	36
Oil, Linseed	,,	359
Paints	,,	184
Infants' Foods	*G. Units*	1,542
Machinery	,,	36,275
Motor Cars, and Trucks, Parts of	,,	2,970
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls*	1,252,847

FERNDALE, January 18.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls* 25,339	*Pls.* 61,271

LEEDS CITY, January 19.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 10,000	*Pls.* 36,326
Carbon Black	,,	70

PRESIDENT MONROE, Jan. 19.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

To U. S. of America.

Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	9,000

COURAGEOUS, January 19.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	*Pls.*	545
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. stength	,,	283
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,696
Turpentine, Mineral	*Galls.*	8,831
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 851	*G. Units* 36,265
Oil, Coconut	*Pls.*	842

SZECHUEN, January 21.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	515

HIYE MARU, January 21.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Feathers, Duck	*Pls.*	15
,, Goose	,,	9

SEATTLE, January 21.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Wood Pulp, Chemical	*Pls.*	232
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	1,092,449
Logs	,,	73,486

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Catton, Raw	*Bls.* 1	*Pls.* 54

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 120	*Pls.* 118.17
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 20	*Pls.* 19.33
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	26,03
,, Piece Goods	,,	2.75
Brassware	,,	17
Bristles, Assorted	,,	20
Chinaware, Fine	,,	74
Feathers, Duck	,,	53
,, Goose	,,	104
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	5
Oil, Tea	,,	155
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	1,000
,, Weasel,	,,	13,500
Hats, Rush	,,	30,000

HANOVER, January 22.

Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 3,000	*Pls* 11,167
Wax, Paraffin	,,	331
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.* 598,450	
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	9 423
Gasolene, Mineral, in Case	,,	25,450

TAIYANG, January 23.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Shanghai	*Pls.*	3
,, ,, others Ports	,,	11
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	277
Tea, Leaf, Unfired:		
Hankow, etc.	,,	972
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Brassware	,,	40
Bristles,	,,	100
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	269
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	25,200
,, Rush	,,	18,000
Mats, ,,	,,	15,615

JAPANESE PRINCE, Jan. 25.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 1,600	*Pls.* 3,854
Steel Sheets	,,	86
Expanded Metal	,,	348
Borax	,,	504
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	18,013
Wax, Paraffin	,,	252
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	31,026

GOLDEN SUN, January 25.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires, Scraps	*Pls.*	153
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	13,501
,, Kerosene, in Case	,,	124,150
Motor Spirits	,,	70,690

FERNLANE, January 25.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 26,733	*Pls.* 68,016

SKRANSTAD, January 25.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls* 2,595	*Pls* 10,377

COMLIEBANK, January 26.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw:		
American	*Bls* 6,541	*Pls.* 23,676
Carbon Black	,,	422

PRESIDENT MADISON, Jan 27.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Rubber Tuber:		
For Motor-trucks	,,	2
Bacon	*Pls.*	2
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,856
Hams	,,	3
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	15
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	90

TILSINGTON COURT, Jan. 29.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	16,102
Wheat	,,	149,923

GOLDEN RIVER, January 29.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	71,203

PROTESILAUS, January 30.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	45,183

MICHIGAN, January 30.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

Form U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Round Logs	*Sup. ft.*	1,088,468

NIEL MAERSK, January 30.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	602
Ink, Printing	,,	65
Paper, Document	,,	112
,, Writing	,,	57
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,343
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,968
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	36,272
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	52
Automobiles, Parts of	*G Units*	5,637
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	351,095

AGAMEMNON, February 1.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Hardwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	6,086

STUART DOLLAR, February 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	58,800
Timber:		
Laths	*Pcs.*	250,000
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	1,164,707
Clear	,,	141,881
Merchantable	,,	33,522

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, February 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Plates & Sheets	*Pls.*	310
Borax	,,	168
Canned Asparagus	,,	37
,, Fruits,	,,	29
Fruits, Dried	,,	35
Ink, Printing	,,	42
Oranges, Fresh	,,	98
Petrolatum	,,	233
Files	*Doz.*	1,000
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	6
Motor-cars, Chassis	,,	10
Motor-trucks, Chassis	,,	2
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	30
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	34
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,890
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	21,212

GREYSTOKE CASTLE, Feb. 2.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets	*Pls.*	194
,, other	,,	213
Glucose	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,823
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	42
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	10
Cigarettes	*Mille*	500
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units.*	3,862

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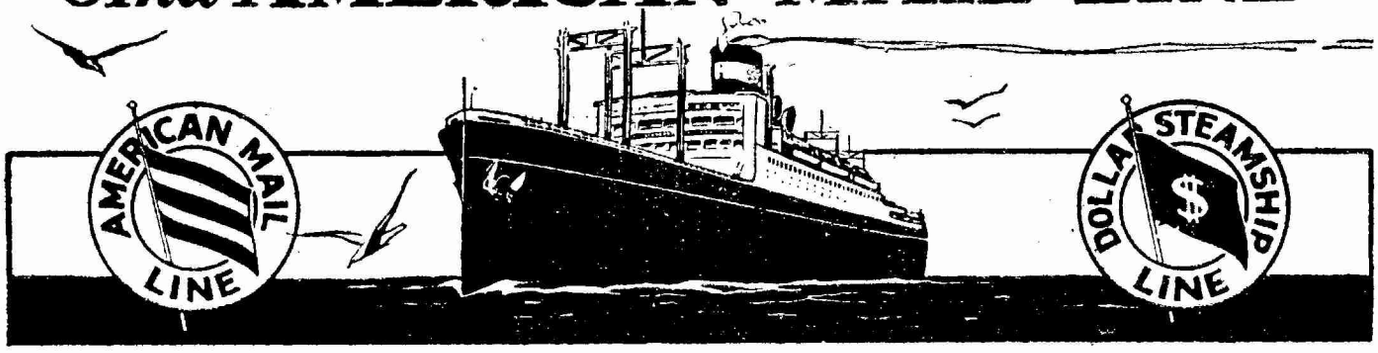
And AMERICAN MAIL LINE



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